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FROM THE CAPITOLS.

We give interesting letters, to-day, from both of the capitols, in which we, as Pennsylvanians are especially interested. The Texas debate, which our Washington correspondent notices, is increasing in interest and warmth. The supporters of that measure have as many different plans of bringing it about, as they have reasons for its consummation. Northern men, such as INGERSOLL, go for it because they believe it will more speediiy terminate slavery! This is WILKINS argument. The ultra slaveholders are in favor of it because it will tend to strengthen and perpetuate slavery! This is Mr. CALHOUN'S ground, which he has enforced in all his diplomatic correspondence. It is plain that there is no settled or fixed principles of action, and no reasonable arguments for enforcing it, to found among the dominant party. Many of them, the largest part of the Northern men, support it because it is a *party measure*, and for no other earthly reason.

Our Harrisburgh correspondent opens well, and we expect spirited and useful letters from him this winter. There are many matters of deep importance to Pennsylvanians to be considered, beside the interest which usually attends the commencement of a new administration. Gov. PORTER'S Message will probably be here in time for to-morrow's paper, and will exclude nearly every thing else. We see it is looked for with much interest at the east, on account of the anxiety to ascertain whether our old Commonwealth is to be again numbered among the solvent states. If our correspondent is right, our friend M'CANDLESS will not go to Washington—this time, however, will soon develope.

The Business of Pittsburgh in General vs the Manufacturers of Pittsburgh.

We have made it an object through the year past to observe not only the ordinary current of business, but also those general causes which affect the trade of the city. Extentive observation, and equally as extensive inquiry, has convinced us of some evils which are exceedingly injurious in their effects; and one of these, we, for the present, propose considering. From its nature it is a subject we would rather avoid, as a consideration of it may lay us open to the charge of interfering with particular branches of business, or, at least, with a matter which does not concern *us;* but we hope to show before we are done, that we are only acquitting ourselves of a duty in examining what is of public interest; and we here protest against anything we may say being construed into an attack upon any one, or any class.—We design reasoning the subject in a candid manner, hoping it will be received in the same spirit. Indeed, in noticing it, we only become the exponent of a very strong public opinion: it does not, therefore, so much originate with us; but, being thoroughly convinced of its truthfulness, we are disposed to aid it to the utmost extent of our influence.

The whole matter may be embodied in the query—does not the establishment and continuance of Agencies in Western cities, for the sale of Pittsburgh manufactures, injure the general business of the city? The public sentiment, to which we have alluded above, is that they have this effect. It is not worth while now to inquire into the manner in which this practice originated. It has obtained to such a degree, that there is hardly a branch of manufactures established here, which does not seek to distribute its products through this medium. And there is hardly a city, or a town of note in the West, South-west, or North-west, which cannot boast of its agencies for the sale of our fabrics. This, in a superficial point of view, would seem a very promising statement in favor of Pittsburgh as a point of production, and proof of the immense annual aggregate of her manufactures; yet when we come to look closely at the effects produced, we are disposed to allow that it is anything but a benefit to the city at large, or any particular class, whether it be the merchants, operatives, property holders, or the manufacturers themselves. Let us look at some of the objections to it.

It does not work off one dollar's worth more of manufactured articles than would be sold if there were no agencies in existence abroad. Now, either there is an over-product of fabrics of any, or every description, or there is not. If there is, it needs no argument to show that the only remedy is to diminish the product. But with the exception of one article, we are not aware that any one pretends this to be the case. There being no over-product, there is, then, a growing demand equivalent to the supply, and this being the case, the question is asked, why it is necessary that our fabrics should be taken to the consumer, instead of having the consumer, or his factor, come after them? Will it be said that if the agencies are withdrawn, the markets in which they are located will be supplied either with foreign, or eastern manufactures. This does not better the case, for consumers will ever purchase where they can buy cheapest, and no one will dispute but that the same articles sold abroad can be sold so much cheaper at the point of manufacture, as to neutralize all such competition.

These agencies prevent business from coming to the city. No other effect is so clearly prominent as this; and to this cause much of the decline in particular branches of business can be traced. Is it not evident enough that if our wares are carried to the consumer, he has but little inducement to visit the city? Why should he come? He says he can purchase all he wants of us, at his door, and as for other merchandise, &c., he will go to markets which are nearer; whereas if he had to come here to buy our manufactures, he would naturally endeavor to purchase the balance of his wants also; and in this way a large additional amount of merchandise would be disposed of, to the great benefit of all classes. The influx of strangers would be a great good in every point of view, not merely to Hotel keepers, but to every branch of trade. Now does not the establishment of these agencies have a directly opposite effect! It is not virtually saying to Western merchants, "oh, you need not go up to Pittsburgh to purchase manufactures; here we are, and we will sell to you on good and favorable terms; if you want other descriptions of merchandise, here are men who will accommodate you." It is clear to us that this is precisely the effect this custom has. We are satisfied if they were all withdrawn, and the expense to their customers deducted from the price of the articles sold, there would be a general flocking to this market to purchase.

But it may be said that if they are discontinued rival manufactures will spring up in those places where they are located, and it is policy on the part of our Manufactures to keep them there. This is very plausible, but it will not bear the least examination; and we argue that the direct effect of those Agencies is to build up rival manufactures on the very spot they occupy. Let us see how this is done. In the first place, wherever a manufacturer of Pittsburgh establishes an agency, he there makes a loan of his capital to that place to the full value of that agency. Now look at the numerous branches scattered over the North-west West, and South-west, and calculate the amount of capital which is owned here, but employed to the benefit of those places. Its use contributes to the growth of rival cities; it assists in building them up, and presently they are strong enough to do without its assistance, and establish manufactures of their own. The fact is, if the capital of Pittsburgh was employed only at home, such is its weight, serious competition never could spring up abroad. Instead of this, it is parcelled out and loaned without interest to build up rivals and competitors.—What wonder then that presently, when too late, our Manufacturers will find themselves assailed at a great disadvantage.

The competition now existing is, after all, among themselves. With whom do they come in conflict in the sale of their articles abroad? simply (with slight exceptions) Pittsburgh manufacturers! And who reaps all the benefit? Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and divers other places. Is it reasonable that they should prosper at our expense?—Why not bring the arena of competition home, and let Pittsburgh and her Merchants derive whatever benefit results from it, instead of giving it to others to assist them in their endeavors to divert trade from the city. Many of our Manufacturers are large holders of Real Estate, and it is not necessary here to expatiate on the effect produced on its value by every decline in the general trade of the city. All experience shows that this result inevitably follows. Here, then, singular as it may appear, we observe a powerful interest working against itself. We do not say, or insinuate, that the trade of the city, in the aggregate, is falling off; we have time and again asserted the contrary; but nothing connected with it would afford us more pleasure than to see the powerful and wealthy Manufacturing interest engaged in accelerating its growth and importance.

THE RIVER TRADE.

That the opening of the Erie Extension will have an important effect in multiplying the trade which now centres in at the mouth of Beaver, is a fact well understood and anticipated by our enterprising forwarding merchants and shippers, is manifest from the preparations they are making for it as well for River as Canal service. Last season, beside boats running below, to Wellsville, Wheeling, &c., &c., we had two regular packets, morning and evening, Pittsburgh, which for a considerable portion of the season, were unable to make anything like reasonable *time*, from the great press of freight—frequently five boats having been taken up in tow of a single steamer. As a new and cheaper out-let is offered to the Iron, Nail and Glass Houses, &c., of Pittsburgh, which of course will secure a corresponding increase in the return of commodities, the trade must greatly increase; and to meet this expected demand of the public, the two companies here have invested a large amount of capital, from which we trust they will, as they deserve, derive suitable dividends in return.

The *Cleveland Line* are getting out a new boat at Freedom, which will be launched shortly, and ready for the spring business. She will be 160 feet long, with 24 feet beam, and 3½ feet depth of hold. She will have three 40 inch double flued boilers, 24 feet long; two 18 inch puppet valve cylinders, with 7 feet stroke, with wrought iron shafts, cranks, &c. The cabins will be spacious and her model, power and probable speed will make her well suited to the trade for which she is intended.

The *Michigan Company* also are getting out a new boat which will doubtless rank with the first of her class. She will be 180 feet long, with 24 feet beam, and 5 feet hold. She will have two powerful engines, with *four* 42 inch boilers, 24 feet long, with 8 feet stroke. Though her tonnage, from her length, will be great, it is expected that she will run upon about thirty inches of water.

From the model and construction of these boats, it is manifest that they are chiefly intended for the *passenger trade*, and may be unequaled for speed on the Ohio; while their great power will also fit them for the *towing* or freight service, should the business of the country demand it. Thus the public will be accomodated with two crack passenger boats, of all desirable speed, while the present force will be particularly engaged in the business of *transportation*—which arrangement will accommodate every interest, and we trust will yield a fair profit to the enterprising proprietors.

But the opening of the Extension Line will call for more regular arrangements below, as wellas above, on the river. Now almost every ascending or descending boat receives or discharges freight at the mouth of Beaver, and as we shall certainly have drawn here a large portion of the Portsmouth trade—diverted from the Ohio Canal by the shortness and cheapness of our route—we shall soon require and must have a regular line for ports below, which makes a good opening for Beaver enterprise. It is true there is now no detention of either freight or passengers; but if the anticipated increase of trade is realized, we have no fears but that we have among us sufficient spirit and energy for the undertaking. At this period, we can assure shippers abroad, either above or below, north, east or south, as well as the traveling portion of the community, upon Lake or River, that they will find here every facility and accommodation which may be desirable or necessary.

The above, from the Beaver Argus, expresses much that we intended to say ourselves. We would intimate to our contemporary that by furnishing some statistics respecting the trade of Beaver, he would be doing service to his town.—For example, the imports and exports by the canal last year; why were they not published? We would have gone down and got them ourselves could we, by any means, have gained sufficient leisure.

In connection with the above, is the arrangements maturing on the Monongahela trade. The new line to Brownsville, to be composed of the Louis McLane and Consul, will be a double daily line. Their power and speed is such that both boats will make a trip up and down per diem. Each boat will leave Pittsburgh and Brownsville at 9 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock in the evening.

Now let the travelling community abroad look at the extraordinary facilities converging to Pittsburgh. Here are what may be termed *local lines* to Brownsville, Beaver, and to Franklin on the Allegheny; from Beaver, we understand, a line of Passenger Packets will be run to Cleveland, on the same plan as that of Leech & Co., on the Pennsylvania Canal to Philadelphia, which will be conducted with the energy and courtesy which have so long characterised that noted line. Then there will be from two to half-a-dozen splendid steamers leaving every day for Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans, and to ports high up the rivers which debouche into the Ohio and Mississippi. Everything shows that to and through Pittsburgh the great volume of travel will flow, and from the arrangements for the coming spring, we are warranted in saying that they are altogether unparalleled in the history of the Upper Ohio. The Western Virginians and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company may talk as they please, but here that road must terminate to answer the expectations of its projectors.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan. 6.

DEAR SIR:—We shall doubtless have more excitement than business this session of the Legislature. The inauguration of a Governor for three years, and the election of a Senator for six years, will give rise to a good deal of excitement, and the latter has already had that effect. Nearly every member is on the ground, and all who can evade the borers for offices "on the hill," are gathered in little groups and discussing the proper course to be pursued. Some of the Locofocos are outrageous on the Governor for his attempts to carry out the Democratic principle of "rotation *in* office," by stepping from one good office into another, and are almost willing to vote for a Whig in his stead. Should circumstances render such a result at all probable, some of the talent of the Whig party will be brought *forward*—we shall then see whether a good, honest and talented man will get their votes instead of the crafty politician who now occupies our Chair of State. However it may terminate, one thing is certain, the Locofoco party, now held together in our Legislature by hope of spoil, will be anything but harmonious during this winter. In the race for Senator, Mr. Sturgeon may be again selected, from an inability to unite on any other. M'Candless is not considered strong, and Judge Woodward's alleged leaning toward free-trade doctrines has injured him somewhat. Snowden of Venango is spoken of, but whether he will even be nominated in Convention is exceedingly doubtful—he is on the spot, however, which is some advantage in such cases.

Both Houses will organize to-morrow pretty quietly, although the election of a Speaker in the House will doubtless require more than one ballot, from the closeness of the vote—one Locofoco from Berks having died, and another, Mr. O'Brien of Perry, being as yet absent, from illness; Bright of Northumberland, M'Carlin of Greene, and several others, are spoken of, but I am inclined to believe that M'Carlin stands by far the best chance of election. The Whigs will support Mr. Trego of Philadelphia. Wm. Jack, formerly of the Pittsburgh press, is the most prominent candidate for Clerk—the candidates for Assistants of every description are innumerable.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilcox of the Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, Potter and McKean District, will be the Speaker, and Col. John J. M'Cahen, who was so conspicuous in organizing the Legislature in 1838, is most prominent for Clerk.

Mr. Hopkins of Washington, who also figured in the scenes of 1838, is spoken of as State Treasurer, but will probably find Mr. Nagle, of this borough, too strong a competitor.

There is little said about the Message, which will be delivered on Wednesday about noon; the mail leaves here for your city in the morning, so that I fear you must wait till Thursday for a copy.

Messrs. Darsie and Sullivan are at their posts, and the whole delegation from your county have arrived and taken quarters for the winter.

Yours, &c., B.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6th, 1845

FRIEND WHITE:—You have doubtless heard something of the spirited discussion of the Texas question which is now going on in the House of Representatives. Speeches of an hour each have been made by the following gentlemen in the order I give them. C. J. Ingersoll, J. E. Belser, Jos. R. Ingersoll, W. W. Payne, R. C. Winthrop and Mr. Douglass. All in favor of the Annexation except J. R. Ingersoll and R. C. Winthrop.

Mr. Winthrop made his speech this morning, and it was the ablest made here this session.

He argued with much ability the unconstitutionality of the measure, and showed that the resolutions before the House were unconstitutional in form. He quoted from authority which the friends of the measure would not dispute, not only to show that it was a violation of the doctrine of *state rights* and *strict construction*, of which they boasted so much, but a most palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States.

He said Massachusetts was not the source of threats of disunion—that doctrine grew on a different soil—and he read from the message of Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts to show their intention to adhere strictly to the constitution; but he showed that it was out of the power of Congress, under such circumstances, to create a *new union*. It would change the country, and if there could be an act which would absolve the obligation of any state from the compact—it was this which was now about to be ushered upon us with such precipitation. In defiance of the law and of the Constitution prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Union, this measure would bring in 25,000 at one stroke of the pen.

He explained what a treaty was, showing that it was a bargain between two independent governments, and, quoting the Constitution, showed how the House was transcending the limit of its powers in this matter. The very fact that there was an express provision in the Constitution for contracting with foreign governments was sufficient to prove that it was incompetent for the legislative power to act in the premises, and *that power* of this government had rejected *this same measure*.

Mr. Douglass is still on the floor, (2 o'clock P. M.) and what he lacks in ability to meet the arguments of Mr. Winthrop, is *almost* made up by the zeal and rigidity of his manner. He is saying that the Constitution provides that "*Congress* may admit new states into the Union," and that "*Congress* shall pass laws," &c., in relation to them, and the law they were about to pass was *one* of these *laws* which the Constitution authorised Congress to pass, and that *Texas* was the territory, which, under this provision, they were now about to "admit into the Union," &c.

The galleries of the House are so full as to render it necessary for the door-keeper of the ladies' gallery, to call on the speaker for authority to remove the gentlemen from that gallery and leave it exclusively for the ladies.

Mr. Douglass has just taken his seat, and Mr. Clingman of N. C. has the floor, and has held the House in constant bursts of laughter for about 30 minutes. He was confined, as he said in the outset he should be, to the manner of conducting the elections by the Locos. He went into a full narrative of the frauds of Louisiana, of New York, and he remarked that it was said that even Georgia had been carried in like manner. E. J. Black here rose and said *it's false, it's false, it's false!*

The House is about to adjourn, and I close.

Respectfully, PENN.

P. S. Mr. Yancy has the floor for to-morrow

☞Gov. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, in his inaugural address, speaks in the strongest terms of the iniquitous annexation schemes. He says:

These lovers of liberty and the race who see such glories in uniting Texas to the United States, would still burn with the desire to extend the area of freedom, by acquiring new territory, and be impatient to give the blessings of liberty to the city and country of Montezuma, by planting there the institution of negro slavery. If any doubt that this would be the case, let them remember the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, and look at the present movement for the annexation of Texas. If this spirit is not checked and controlled, we may read in the fate of former republics the destiny of our own. That thirst for conquest and for glory, which carried the arms of Rome to the ends of the earth, at least brought the haughty barbarian to the gate of the Eternal City and humbled the proud Roman at his feet.

Of the injustice, unconstitutionality and inadmissibility of the annexation of Texas to the United States, "under any circumstances whatever," the people of Massachusetts, by the united voice of two successive Legislatures, have expressed their opinionin the most solemn and impressive manner For the honor of her name, and the justice of the causeit is hoped she will remain firm and immovable in her position.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 11, 1845.

☞The Post has copied an elaborate article from the New York News, to show the importance of the Commerce and Trade of Texas, and that her debt has been greatly overrated. This is the way that the editors of that paper take to neutralize the effects of their declarations last May, that Annexation would be disgraceful and dishonorable to the country. The charming vision of the Post Office they do not like to lose sight of, and if they can gain it by advocating the Texas measure, they will not stop short now of calling that *honorable*, which, a few months ago, they considered *dishonorable*. But to show the public that there are two sides to the question of Texas wealth and glory, we copy the following from the Boston Chronicle:

TEXAS.—There is a great delusion with regard to the value of Texas. I have seen a statement that the whole imports at Galveston, the principal seaport, for the last year, amounted to no more than $510,399, and that doubtless constitutes nearly the extent of its trade—the trade which is held out as such a tempting bait to the provision growers of the northwest, and the manufacturers and ship owners of the northeast, to buy the consent of the free States to this enlargement of the political power of slavery. I see it is also stated that the crowds of emigrants, who have been represented as rushing towards Texas from the United States, are now rapidly moving back, disappointed and impoverished.

The late Presidential canvass in Texas, which was closely contested between Dr. Jones and Gen. Burleson, has "developed the strength" of the Republic in another point of view. The average of votes given in the States at the great election of 1840, was a fraction over one-fifth of the free *white* population. In Maine it was as one to 5.4; New Hampshire to 4.8; Indiana to 5.8; Michigan to 4.8, &c. Now the whole number of votes given in Texas, last November, was a little under 15,000; showing that the white population of the republic is barely sufficient to elect one member of Congress, if it were constituted into a state to-morrow. Admitting the debt of Texas to be *only* ten millions of dollars, (whereas it is generally believed to be at least three times that amount,) it is nearly one hundred and fifty dollars to every white man, woman and child in that country. If the mortgage upon the lands of Texas were to be foreclosed to-morrow, the whole two hundred millions of acres would have to fetch five cents per acre to pay even ten millions. Now it is well known that in some of the older slave States, Tennessee, for instance, public lands, of good quality, are offered for sale at twelve-and-a-half cents per acre; and a bill is now before Congress, reducing the price of all lands that have been long in market to twenty-five cents per acre, which will probably pass, unless, as is somewhat likely, it shall be superseded by another, *giving* the land to actual settlers out-right. Let either of these measures pass, and what will be the market value of the lands of Texas, with the lax system that has prevailed there, of giving land titles by guess, for the purpose of raising money out of the speculators!

☞The "important Mexican news" published in some of the papers as something later than that brought by Mr. CUSHING, is not in reality anything later. The National Intelligencer, says: "On perusing these several accounts, we discover nothing but a New Orleans version of the news brought from Vera Cruz by Mr. CUSHING. Mr. CUSHING left Vera Cruz on the 12th ultimo, which appears to be the date of the advices conveyed by the "Ventura" to New Orleans; and both accounts, we presume, are from the same Mexican sources, only Mr. CUSHING'S seems to have been the most full and particular.

☞The Wheeling Times has an article to show that if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad does not terminate at that point, great injustice will be done to the people of that city; that the place has grown to its present size, and vast amounts have been expended under that expectation, which will be lost, if the road goes to Parkersburgh. Pittsburgh has not grown up on any such false foundation, and can prosper without the road, but if the Managers of the road consult their own interests, they will come here. At no other point can they grasp the immense trade of the Lake country, and if they do not come here the New Yorkers will.

The Business of Pittsburgh in general vs. the Manufacturers of Pittsburgh.

We, yesterday, animedverted freely upon what is generally conceived to be the pernicious effect of sending our manufactures to other markets to Agencies, or Branches for sale. We put forth no dogma, but endeavored to show (by stating objections) the results which necessarily flow from, in this case, an illegitimate mode of business. The competition among our manufacturers, which is thus transferred to other markets, we observed, gives them all the benefit to the detriment of our own. The merchants of other cities are allowed advantages which are measurably denied to our own—not only is the benefit of the manufacturer's capital granted to those cities, but their dealers are allowed facilities which enables them to contend with the merchants of this. That they have stood up against foreign competition under such circumstances is greatly to their credit, and shows what they can do, if the manufactures will but aid them as they have been doing others. Now we are not intimating that this is done intentionally. On the contrary, we have proof from the interest taken by most of them in such public measures as promise to benefit the city, that they really have its welfare at heart; but in the competition between them, they overlooked in a great degree the consequences to which their measures tended; and we are knowing to the fact that several of them are perfectly willing to withdraw all their agencies. It needs but a general concurrence of their whole body to bring about a radical change in the general trade of the city.

Can the office of these agencies, that is, their use in the distribution of fabrics, be supplied?—We have not the slightest hesitation in saying, that they can. Let the actual expense of one of these agencies, or branches, be computed. In the first place, the article must be carried to them: here is freight and insurance; at the place of destination there is drayage, handling and storage. If it is in the hands of a commission merchant there is a charge for advancing, or if that is not done, there is a heavy commission for selling, and meanwhile a total loss of interest on the capital invested. If the factor sells on time, there is a charge for guaranteeing, or the manufacturer runs the risk. But in cases where he has a branch, there is the rent of a store, of a manager, and clerk hire, advertising, (for singular as it may seem, though they will not advertise at home, they do so freely abroad,) taxes for license, and all the etc's attendant on the establishment.—These expenses are necessarily heavy, and if even the consumer has to pay the greater part of them, still they enhance prices, and operate in the end against the manufacturer. Now suppose the same articles were supplied to our own commission merchants at what they actually *net* the owner when sold in this way, will any one venture to affirm that they would not immediately bring purchasers into the market for an aggregate fully as large as is now disposed of through the various agencies abroad? They could do more; they could and would build up a permanent growing market *at home*. Most of our manufacturers are sound Tariff men, and stoutly contend for a "Home market;" well, we are entirely of the same opinion ourselves, and if all experience has not fully proven that, theoretically and practically, it is a sound doctrine, they nor we have never yet learned anything; but just carry it out—for it is a bad rule that will not work both ways—and make Pittsburgh a home market for our own fabrics.—Then we shall be consistent and reap all the fruits such a market can produce. And what are they?

In the first place, all the capital scattered abroad would be concentrated in the city. Instead of sending it away to be loaned to other places, it would be actively employed here. More than that, the capital of all parts of the West, South and North West, can be made to contribute to the growth of our own city. Our Manufactures being sold, if not for cash, yet for paper made payable here, ample employment would be given to the capital of our banks, and the buyers, to the extent of their time purchases, would have to pay for its use. We presume there is not a large Manufacturer in the city who is not a stockholder in one or another of these institutions. In this respect he would be promoting his own interest.

As the business of the city increased, Real Estate would rise in value. As before remarked, most of the Manufacturers are holders, and some to a heavy amount. Every advance, therefore, would be so much per cent on their investment in this species of property.

The market being firmly established at home, of necessity all large dealers would come here to buy, and when here would, as all experience shows, purchase largely of various descriptions of merchandise, because our facilities for selling are just as favorable as those of any other city in the West. It being made the interest of the city merchants in every branch of trade to induce consumers, or more properly their factors, the merchants, in those sections with which we have intercourse, to visit the city, they would be enlisted in promoting the prosperity of the manufacturers, and thus the entire strength of the business community and capital of Pittsburgh would harmoniously co-operate in promoting their mutual growth.

We put forth these views as our own. They are not Utopian, and though not systematically arranged, we fully believe they are sound and fairly deducible from the laws which govern the movement of trade.

To sum up the whole matter: We fear rivals and we lend them capital on which to build. We fear they will not come to buy, and so we carry our fabrics to them, saying, they need not be at the trouble to come or send. We own property at home and have capital invested in banks, but we prefer the one should not advance in value, and the other should be partly idle. We would like to have a good interest on our money, but rather than make our customers pay for its use, we lend to them, and ask no return for their employment of it. We grumble at our expenses and taxes at home, and go off to other cities where we are compelled to pay—and do it without a murmur. Need we say more?

We reiterate, that we are impelled to these remarks solely by a conviction of their propriety, and a desire to see the whole community prosper. We do not doubt for a moment that those whom they more immediately concern are as much interested as we; but it is not always those who are immediately parties that see most clearly, and we make an end by the expression of a wish for the continuance of a good feeling on all sides.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 7, 1845.

This being the day appointed for the assembling of the *witena gemote*—the wise men of the Commonwealth—at eleven o'clock the congregation of members elect and citizens, who crowded the hall of the House of Representatives, came somewhat to order, on the announcement of Hon. Charles M'Clure, Secretary of the Commonwealth, who appeared with the returns of the election for members of the House, filed in his office.

A tedious hour was consumed in reading these documents, a formality dispensed with in 1838, when Mr. Shunk, the Clerk, read the list of members from a Locofoco paper,—but all the proper forms having been observed, Mr. Bright of Northumberland moved that the House proceed to elect a Speaker. The clerks acted as tellers, and reported the result as follows:

For Findlay Patterson of Armstrong, L.	49
Chas. B. Trego of Philadelphia, W.	38
Jos. H. Brewster of Phila. Co., N.	7
Scattering,	3
Total,	97

The scattering votes were cast by the various candidates for Speaker; the absentees are Mr. Hunter of Berks, deceased, and Mr. O'Bryan of Perry, who was thrown from a carriage a week ago, and severely injured, both Locofocos, and Mr. Muse of your county, who, I regret to say, is unable to leave his room at Sanders' Hotel. The Natives, it is understood, will pursue the Birney policy, running their own candidates, and refusing any co-operation or compromise with the Whigs.—They number seven in the House, and one in the Senate, and consist of five Locofocos and four Whigs—at least such was their old political complexion.

Mr. Patterson, the new Speaker, was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. M'Caslin and Trego, and sworn by the latter. Mr. M'Caslin would have made a better speaker, and it is much regretted that the Locos in caucus did not select him—however Mr. P. promises well, and a few weeks will tell whether he will push business or retard it.

After swearing in the members, which consumed considerable time, Messrs. Baily and Brady were appointed to inform the Senate of the organization of the popular branch, and Messrs. Bright and Burrell on the joint committee to wait on the Governor. After adopting the old rules of order temporarily, and resolving to meet at ten and adjourn at one o'clock, until otherwise ordered, the House adjourned until Wednesday.

The *Senate* met at three o'clock, when Speaker Wilcox took the Chair, and called that body to order; the returns of the election of Senators having been presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, were read, together with the returns of the election in the eighth Senatorial district, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. L. Kidder, and held under a warrant issued by the Speaker during the recess.

The Senate then proceeded to select a Speaker, upon which the vote was as follows:

Mr. Wm. P. Wilcox, Loco, had	22 votes.
Geo. Darsie, Whig, had	5 "
Scattering,	2 "

The Speaker was forthwith sworn in, and proceeded to qualify the new members, after which the usual committees were appointed. A sharp debate sprang up between Messrs. Darsie and Sullivan and Mr. Sterigere of Montgomery, who appears desirous of spending time upon every subject before the Senate. He opposed the motion to adopt the old joint rules, which facilitate business very much, by permitting but one object to be embraced in a bill; this system Mr. Darsie ably defended, in a short speech condemnatory of the practice of placing amendments upon bills, which embrace objects not contemplated in the original bill; to prevent this he trusted the old rules would be adopted, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Darsie read in his place a bill providing for the resumption of the Beaver Division by the State. This important measure will be taken up on Thursday, in Senate. This work, you are aware, is now in the hands of the Erie Canal Company.

Mr. Sullivan read a bill for the repeal of the Stay Law, after the 1st of May next, which was laid on the table.

The Senate adjourned till Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

This evening Mr. Jack received the Loco caucus nomination for Clerk—he will doubtless be elected. B.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1845.

In *Senate*, Mr. Niles offered resolutions for the Annexation of Texas, in substance as follows:

1. Texas to be admitted on the footing of the original States. 2. The people of Texas to assent to Annexation before Dec. 1845. 3. The people of Texas to make their constitution correspond with that of the United States. 4. The people of Texas to prescribe limits to their state, not larger than the largest state in the Union, the remainder of the territory to be ceded to the United States. 5. Texas to have one Representative until the next census.

Nothing else of importance in the Senate.

In the *House* a joint resolution was passed to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing land patents, in violation of law.

The *Texas question* was then taken up; and Mr. Yancy of Alabama addressed the House in favor of Annexation, claiming slavery as a *National Institution*, and expressing great indignation that Mr. Calhoun should be condemned for treating the question as National in its character.

In conclusion, Mr. Yancy, who is quite a young man, addressed himself to Massachusetts in a most personal and offensive manner. Massachusetts was charged with being engaged in schemes of treason against the country. And again with being content to live by schemes of plunder upon the South, and further, of abandoning all the lessons, patriotism and virtue of their fathers.

Mr. Bailey, of Va., followed, who contended there was *abundant* constitutional power to admit Texas into the Union. A Virginia abstraction, we presume. Mr. Stetson, of New York followed, and contended that Texas could not be admitted, except by the Treaty making power.—The floor was given to Caleb Smith, of Indiana, when the House adjourned.

The Revenue Marine Service.

A recent report on this subject, states that there are at present in commission, 14 schooners, varying in size from 80 to 170 tons, and two iron steamers, the "Legare" on ERICCSON'S, and the "Spencer" on HUNTER'S plan. Four other steamers are in course of construction,—one at Oswego, upon Ericcson's; one at Boston, one at Pittsburgh, and one at Buffalo, upon Lieutenant Hunter's plan. The first will be employed upon lake Ontario; the second at Boston; the third in the waters of the gulf of Mexico, to rendezvous at the mouth of the Mississippi river; and the last to replace the Erie upon lake Erie, which small vessel it is contemplated to station in the vicinity of Michilimackinac.

The iron steam cutter, building in this city, is almost finished, and will be launched as soon as the river rises in the spring.

The report opposes submerged wheels, as not so good as side wheels, on the ground that speed is of more importance than safety.

The following is an account of payments, which had been made on the construction and outfit of the iron revenue steamers, up to date of report.

Tons.	95ths.		
409	81,	John Tyler, at Pittsburgh	$68,468 48
343	72,	Jefferson, at Oswego	65,077 38
398	38,	Spencer, at New York	86,779 27
364	12,	Legare at " "	82,001 22
391	28,	Dallas, at Buffalo	66,254 05
368	77,	McLane at Boston	66,705 95
			$425,286 35

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, in a tabular statement of the Presidential election, makes out Polk as wanting about 2000 votes of a majority over Clay and Birney. This fact from this source, we commend to Loco Focos, who think they have a majority of the people with them.

☞The Boston Mercantile Journal, of Monday, contains the following interesting item:

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—His Excellency, Gov. Briggs, this day sent in to the Legislature his special message in regard to the affairs of the State with relation to South Carolina. After giving a statement of the reasons why the action in the matter, already well known, was taken by Massachusetts, his Excellency commends the course taken by our commissioner, Mr. Hoar, and expresses his belief that this State will maintain the stand which she has taken with firmness and with confidence in the *right*.

The Message is a manly, dignified document, and worthy of Massachusetts and her Executive. If the Legislature seconds the views of the Governor, as we have no doubt she will, Massachusetts will maintain her ever-deserved honor and cherished name for right and principle.

COMMERCIAL.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st inst. was $1,892,063 17. The amount at this time last year was something over $11,000,000.

The table below gives the quantity of the following articles inspected in Baltimore during the year 1844:

Tobacco, hhs	4,902	Whiskey, bls	33,257
Beef, tcs	2,718	" hds	2,049
" bls	8,068	Herrings, bls	30,683
Pork, tcs	312	Shad	10,567
" bls	13,374	Mackerel	5,023
Lard, kgs	25,388	Flour, bbls	409,501
" bls	2,941		

The inspections of Flour have fallen off as compared with last year, and indeed they show a gradual decline in amount from 1841. These are the quantities inspected during the years 1830-44, inclusive:

1830	597,804	1835	597,966	1840	779,918
1831	555,141	1836	400,720	1841	628,974
1832	597,445	1837	399,064	1842	558,292
1833	533,658	1838	430,247	1843	560,431
1834	459,365	1839	560,875	1844	409,501

Boston Wool Market, Jan. 6.

As usual at this season of the year, we submit a few remarks in relation to the state of the market for this important article of trade. At the commencement of the year 1844, in consequence of the depressed state of the manufacture of woollen goods, a large stock of fleece and pulled Wool had accumulated in market, and prices were considerably below the average range for many preceding years. In the year 1843 a large amount of machinery which had not been in operation for some time previous to the passage of the tariff of 1842, had been put in motion, but still many factories were not then in operation and it was believed by some that the supply of Wool would far exceed the consumption before the next shearing. In the spring however, nearly all the machinery in the country was in full operation, and before the new clip was ready for sale most of the domestic Wool in market had been sold. The Woollen business promised to be a profitable one, which, together with the abundance of money, induced the manufacturers to purchase much more freely of the growers than usual. Accordingly, many of the manufacturers laid in their supplies for several months, so that there was but little demand for Wool in the market that usual. The early supplies of many manufacturers being exhausted, there was, during the last month, a steady demand for Wool, and rather extensive sales were made; but in consequence of the low price of Woollens during the fall trade, and the fears in relation to a change in the Tariff, prices were considerably lower than had been anticipated early in the season, and sales have been made mostly at the usual credit, at prices quite as low as were paid in cash to the growers soon after shearing. All the woollen machinery is now in operation, and at the present low prices of Wool, the manufacturers are doing a fair business. The importations for the spring trade, it is believed, will be light. The general impression now is, that the prices of Wool have reached the lowest point, and that a steady demand will continue. The stock in the hands of dealers and growers is less than it was at the commencement of the year 1844, but it is considered sufficient to meet the demand for the present.

Prime Saxony Fleece, washed 45@50 ℔ lb. American full blood do 40@42; do ¾ do 37@38; do ¼ do. 35@36; do. ½ and common do 30@33; Smyrna Sheep washed 20@22; do unwashed 10@15; Bengal do 6@12. Buenos Ayres, unpicked 7@10; do. do. picked 10@14. Super Northern pulled lamb 38@40; No 1 do. do 33@35; No 2 do. do 23@30, No 3 do. do. 14@16.—Courier.

Imports for 1844.

We annex official returns showing the total value of Merchandise imported into the district of N. Y., from Jan. 1st, 1844, to Jan. 1st, 1845.

Statement of the Imports into the District of New York, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1844

Dutiable foreign goods, Jan. to July,		$32,023,702			
" " " for July		6,513,431			
" " " August		9,537,279			
" " " September		7,546,050			
" " " October		5,913,253			
" " " November		1,891,553			
" " " December		2,962,410			
					64,377,948
Goods not dutiable, Jan. to July		$6,656,260			
" " " for July		707,952			
" " " August		1,121,241			
" " " September		825,943			
" " " October		697,384			
" " " November		320,381			
" " " December		484,061			
					10,713,072
Total amount of importations					$75,091,720
Total amount of duties for the year					22,066,127

The value of the importations into this port for 1844 is a little more that $75,000,000. We have repeatedly estimated the importations at $75,000,000, but the official returns place it nearly $100 000 over. This importation produces a gross revenue of more than $22,000,000. The gross revenue from the importations into this port and Boston for the year ending Dec. 31, 1844, amounts to $27,936,000. The duties on the imports into this district average nearly 33½ ℔ cent on the total value, dutiable and not dutiable. Making the same estimate for Boston, we find the value of the importations into that port for the year to be about $17,000,000, which added to the value of the imports into this port, gives a total for the two ports of $92,091,720. The imports into Philadelphia for the year will not fall short of $8,000,000—making

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ "THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" " "	Two insertions	0 75
" " "	Three insertions	1 00
" " "	Three months	3 00
" " "	Six months	6 00
" " "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
" " "	Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 14, 1845.

ATTACK ON MR. HOWARD.

The misnamed Spirit of Liberty, of last Saturday, contains a most wanton attack upon Mr. HOWARD, the Whig candidate for Mayor. The charge is made indirectly, to avoid legal punishment, but yet, is so plainly pointed, that no one can doubt who is meant. The charge is, that Mr. HOWARD "regards the Bible as merely a cunning imposture, no more entitled to respect than any other book, fable, or devise of man." No charge could be made against any man in this community calculated to do him a more lasting or deeper injury. It is one of those charges very difficult to overcome, or to evade its future influence. A man may be ever so moral and upright; may show never so much respect to Christianity in all its forms, and yet be the victim of such a charge. Mr. HOWARD, all admit, is a moral, upright man, and supports, and pays a proper respect to the institutions of Christianity. He has had a pew in Dr. Upfold's Church for many years. He also openly declares his belief in the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God, as of Divine Inspiration, and as binding on man as a rule of faith and action.

If Mr. FLEESON had taken the trouble to call upon Mr. Howard, he could have got these declarations from his lips. Would this satisfy him? How is any man's religious faith to be known but by his own declarations? If we cannot take this evidence, what evidence remains? WILLIAM J. HOWARD is a gentleman whose word we have never heard doubted, even by his bitterest foes. And yet he is pointed at as an infidel by this Abolition editor, in despite of his own declarations.

The Spirit of Liberty has also charged Mr. HOWARD with being a *Mason*, as being the *Masonic candidate*, &c. This is another slander of that pretended moral print. Mr HOWARD is not a *mason* in the sense which is intended to be conveyed. He many years ago signed a petition to the Legislature for the passage of a law against extra-judicial oaths, in which the the strongest language was used against Masonry. Since that time, Mr. HOWARD has not been inside of a lodge or for many years previous, but has consistently and uniformly supported the Antimasonic party in its darkest days. Such Antimasonry as Mr. HOWARD's, used to be considered good enough in the days of Antimasonic prosperity by Mr. CRAIG and other leaders of the party, but it is not half pure enough to suit the Liberty and Loco parties, which can fellowship masons of the purest water in their own parties, but are shocked at a man who has ever been a Mason, however much he has labored in the Antimasonic cause, who belongs to the Whig party! What beautiful consistency!

The above slanders against Mr HOWARD by Mr. FLEESON, especially the one of infidelity, we leave him to settle with his own conscience. If his mind is not blunted to just perceptions of right and wrong, he must see he has done Mr. HOWARD an injury very difficult to atone for, and one which no labors in any cause, however good, can in the smallest degree justify. The only atonement which can be made, is an humble acknowledgement of error. This course an *honest* man would take. Will Mr. FLEESON take it? We shall see.

NATIVE MOVEMENTS.

On Saturday evening last an adjourned Native meeting was held in the First Ward of this city, to take into consideration the nomination of councilmen. JOHN SHERIFF, Esq., acted as Chairman and A. A. ANDERSON as Secretary. A motion was made to go into the nomination of a Select Councilman. This was negatived by a considerable majority. It was then moved to proceed to nominate Common Councilmen. This was also largely negatived. It was then moved and carried by a handsoma majority to appoint a committee of three to wait upon Mr. RINEHART to request him to withdraw from the contest. This committee discharged their duty, but Mr. RINEHART refused to accede to their request; although it had been understood that he was willing and anxious to withdraw from a contest where he stood no chance of election, and where he was indirectly aiding the Locofoco candidate.

A meeting similar to the above was held in the Fifth Ward, and a similar request preferred, with a like result.

As these Native Whigs have thus discharged their duty in endeavoring to heal the existing difficulties, it is now their evident duty to give their vote for Mr. HOWARD. There is a few men engaged in this Native movement, who may generally be found about the Age office, whose whole object is the destruction of the Whig party. They belong to the same class of persons who formerly left the Antimasonic and Whig party, and joined the Liberty men. They are *"rule or ruin men!"* They ruined the Antimasonic party by their violent and proscriptive course, and knowing they could not *rule* the Whig party, they are determined, if possible, to *ruin* it.

These efforts will prove abortive, and we would earnestly advise all true Whigs, who may have been unwittingly led into this new organization from good motives to withdraw from it, now they see its object and end. The Whig party will be able to accomplish the reforms desired, much sooner than in any other way, and at the same time carry out those other great measures so necessary to the welfare of the country.

A DUEL.—We are pained to learn that Mr. CLINGMAN of N. C., and Mr. YANCEY of Alabama, left Washington on Thursday to fight a duel, on account of words spoken in a debate.

☞ Congress is still engaged in the Texas debate. Nothing else of importance transpiring.

☞ At an election for Directors of the Penn Insurance Company, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen to serve for the ensuing year, to wit:—Josiah King, John Bissell, J. W. Burbidge, Jacob Forsythe, John Holmes, Robert Galway, Joseph Long, Thos. Scott, and Wm. Morrison.

☞ A man employed in Mr. C. IAMSEN's Glass Works, in Birmingham, named James Prodlock, was committed to Jail, yesterday, for brutally striking a small boy over the region of the heart so violently that his life is despaired of.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1845.

Mr. WHITE:—Notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of Messrs. Bright and Struthers to the locofoco leaders, on yesterday, they were bought over to-day by the offer of a transcribing clerkship to their favorite, after bullying and coaxing had been tried in vain—they both voted for Jack, thus giving him 50 votes! the Whigs throwing 39 and the Natives 8, for their respective candidates.—Thomas P. Simmons, of Clinton County, caucus candidate, received the locofoco vote for Sergeant at arms, and was of course elected over Capt. Samuel D. Karns, formerly of your county, Whig and Geo. A. Minis, Native. Mr. Karns received one locofoco vote—he is a fine fellow and would have made a good officer. Some squabbling has taken place about Simmons' assistant—Mr. Whitaker, of Mifflin township, is here for it, and has been promised it, but whether he will get it is another matter. Krause, the old Door keeper, has been re-elected, receiving 53 votes.

In the House to-day we have had our business cut short by the announcement, at noon, by Mr Smith of Berks, of the death of a member elect, Mr. Hunter from that county, on the 26th of last month. After the adoption of resolutions of condolence, the House adjourned. The business transacted need take but few words.

Resolutions of inquiry asking for the expenditures of the past year upon every branch of the public works—and requesting of the Canal Commissioners the bids and contracts for motive power on the Portage Rail Road—passed.

Mr Dunlap of Erie, read in place the bill of last session, providing for the appointment of a reporter in the Supreme Court, of Pa., by the Governor and Senate, at a Salary of $1,600, who is to attend to the issue of two volumes of reports per year, at $3,00 each.

Mr. Bigham of Allegheny read in his place a bill amending the Charter of the Mutual Insurance Company of your city—also a bill for the appointment, by the Governor, of a sealer of weights and measures for your city and county.

Anti Texas Instruction Resolutions were offered by Mr. M'Farland of Indiana. It is very much doubted whether the Senate will pass them. The strength of the Senate is not such as would enable them to successfully oppose them; some few of them will generally fly the track when opportunity offers.

The resolutions would be strengthened, should Governor Porter run as an Anti-*Texas*, as well as an Anti Free Trade man.

In Senate, but little was done. Mr. Darsie's Bill for the resumption of the Beaver Division was passed in Committee of the whole, without opposition, but will give rise to some debate in the Senate. It is a measure of great importance, and it would be well to publish its provisions, in the west—a copy accompanies this.

The Senate elected Goodrich clerk, but unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Col. M'Cahen for his efficient discharge of the duties of his late office and the economy used in his purchases, &c. He deserved such a compliment, when he is turned out for the very virtues for which they praise him!

The Senate refused to-day to go into Executive Session on Judge Hepburn's nomination to the bench of your District Court.

It is supposed that the election for Senator will come off on Tuesday next, as a move to that effect was made in the Senate to-day. The failure to [illegible] the injured Governor's prospects somewhat, but he continues to keep up his spirits—there will be some "lumbering" feats performed on the occasion, if Davy can find rotten trees to operate on. B.

HARRISBURG, Friday eve., Jan. 10.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the Beaver Division of our canals, it may be proper to explain by what *hocus pocus* this work came into the possession of that Great Western Mammouth—the Erie Canal Company. It seems that the law under which the transfer was made, authorized it to be done when the whole line, from the Beaver Division to the Lake, had been placed in navigable order throughout, by the Company. Having succeeded in getting a boat through, the Company applice to the Governor, from whom they received without the knowledge of the Canal Commissioners, an order for the delivery of the Beaver Division, to be carried into effect on the 1st inst. and I presume it is now in their possession. The State expended $4,500,000 on the Erie Division, the Company less than $300,000—the latter can therefore afford to place the tolls thereon at a rate which will greatly injure our State works, and take trade from Pennsylvania to New York.—The only check the State holds over the Mammouth aforesaid, is in her authority to impose such tolls on the Beaver Division as will render the tolls equal to those in the other public works.

In Senate, to-day, the bill offered by Mr. Darsie was taken up, and after considerable discussion, in which the merits of the bill were touched upon, and immediate action urged upon that body by Mr. Darsie, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday next.

The Senate nominated candidates for U. S. Senator to-day, and both houses fixed upon Tuesday noon for the election; no less than 27 candidates were nominated, from all parties, the announcement of their names in the House, being greeted with a roar of laughter.

On the announcement of the death of Mr. Hunter of the House of Representatives, the Senate adjourned.

In the House very little business of interest was transacted. Veto and other Messages were received from the Governor, among which were vetoes of the act to redeem the over issues of "Relief Notes," by the Berks county Bank; and of the Act to compel the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Company to redeem its issues of small notes. The further consideration of these bills was postponed for the present.

The Governor also transmitted the annual report of the State Treasurer, the report of Commissioners to sell Delaware Division, and some ten or a dozen bills, severing "the silken ties" which bound twice that number of unwilling hearts—which he had permitted to become laws, although withholding his signature,

The Senate resolution, relative to Judge Hustons new law book passed the House unanimously, also the bill to change the location of Water Alley, Allegheny. The latter provides that said Alley shall not be located more than 100 feet from its present position, widened to 18 feet, and not to be done unless without compelling the city of Allegheny, or individuals from paying damages for opening the same.

Mr. Trego of Phil. city read, in place a bill to authorize Administraiors, Executors and Guardians to purchase real estate in certain cases; also one relative to proceedings in Courts of Justice, providing that no person transferring a claim to a third person, shall thereby be constituted a competent witness to support the prosecution of said claim.

Mr. M'Caslin of Greene, offered instruction resolutions in favor of the immediate occupation of Oregon Territory.

At this stage of the proceedings, a debate sprung up alike disgraceful to the State and many who represent it. It seems that custom has sanctioned the congregation of numerous loafers in the Hall of the House on the Sabbath day, who crowd the galleries, occupy the seats of members and spend the day in lounging about; now this may be better than going to groggeries or haunts of vice, but it certainly is not setting a proper example to the people, to make laws for observing this wise and holy institution and then conniving at so palpable a breach of their spirit. Mr. Dunlap of Erie offered a resolution to close the Hall on the Sabbath, which was agreed to, after some debate in which several members ridiculed Mr. D., his resolution and the observance of that day, by offering resolutions calculated to burlesque the whole proceeding.

Mr. Hazleburst read to place a bill repealing the law reducing the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court, which that body has declared unconstitutional.

Mr Bigham presented the petition of 271 citizens of Allegheny County, praying the removal, by address, of Hon. Benj. Patton, President Judge of the court of said county.

Mr. Eldred called for the reading of said petition, and it was read by the clerk.

Mr. Magechan presented a resolution declaring the election of Mr. Simmons void on the ground that he had endeavored to obtain it by bribery.—Whilst under discussion the House adjourned. B.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 15, 1845.

☞ A false and most ungenerous charge is made in the Age and Post of yesterday, with respect to ourself. It is that we *refused to publish* certain resolutions, one of which recognized the common Protestant version of the Bible, as a proper book to be used in public schools. We deny the allegation in toto. The resolutions in question were brought us by a Mr. LESLIE, and we told him, on reading them, that we *we would publish them*, but that we could not do so the next day, as our paper was full, being exceedingly crowded with matter already promised. We also told him that, while we were entirely opposed to the formation of a new party, we cordially coincided with the sentiments of the resolution. Mr. LESLIE told us the resolutions must be published the next day, and took away the copy. Who communicated the *false version* of the matter to the Age and Post we know not, but one thing is evident, that it was a most mean and contemptible effort to do us injury as Whig candidate for School Director, and is worthy of men who, while pretending great love for Sacred Writ, daily outrage its divine precepts,

THE RUMORED DUEL.—The Baltimore Patriot of last Saturday evening, says:—We learn that there is a probability that the affair between Mr. Clingman and Mr. Yancey, has been settled without a hostile meeting.

Mr. Yancey's second and his friends have returned to Washington, and Mr. Y. is now in this city, and it is supposed that Mr. C. is also here.

CONGRESS.—The *Senate* did not sit on Saturday last. In the *House*, the Annexation question was still under debate. Mr. Kennedy of Maryland, made a most beautiful and effective speech against the measure.

OHIO UNIVERSITY.—Rev. T. M'Gill D. D. of the Western Theological Seminary, has been unanimously elected President of this Institution, located at Athens, O. and the older of the two State Institutions, endowed largely by appropriations of Congress.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 11, 1845.

Mr. WHITE:—In the House, Mr. Magechan's resolution relative to the Sergeant-at-Arms was postponed; that of Mr. Hill, relative to the Military engaged in the late riots in Philadelphia, shared a similar fate.

Mr. Sanderson offered resolutions in favor of a prohibitory tariff, and containing instructions against any change of the Tariff of 1842.

Mr. Merrifield read a bill in place relative to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Bayard, one for the more effectual suppression of riots and unlawful assemblies.

The instruction resolutions offered by Mr. Bright, of Northumberland, against any modification of the Tariff of 1842 came up, and passed Committee of the whole. When before the House, Mr. Cummings of Fayette offered to amend, by instructing our Senators to support "the protection of all the great interests of the country."

Mr. Cooper of Adams eloquently opposed the amendment; he did not wish to allow our senators any such loophole to creep through—he wished them to oppose insidious attempts to destroy the Tariff by sapping its foundation, taking out a stone here, a beam there, until the whole fabric fell to the earth. It would require a union of the friends of the System of all the tariff States, to sustain the Act of 1842; if we went for the protection of articles of our own production alone, our iron, our wool and our coal, and allowed every other interest to be destroyed by successive attacks, ere long the whole American System would be among the things that were.

Mr. Burnside moved to amend, by inserting the words "except as to its minor details," which was declared out of order.

Mr. Struthers ,of Carbon, also opposed the amendment, and coincided in the views expressed by Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Smith of Berks expressed himself in favor of the Tariff as it is; he had sustained it previous to the late election, when the banner of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842" was raised in his county, the opposition having on their hand-bills also. He regretted to find that he disagreed with some of his friends here, on this subject, but he would go for *principle*, supporting the Tariff of 1842, even should *the men* go down; he made some allusions also to Mr. Clay's views on the Tariff.

Mr. Brady of Franklin assured the gentleman that no such banner as that he mentioned had been exhibited by the Locofocos of Franklin, but supposed his being nearer Mason & Dixon's line would account for it.

Mr. Bigham eloquently defended the Tariff of 1842, and the distinguished statesman of Kentucky. I give you a sketch of his remarks which were listened to with great attention by the House. Mr. Bigham bids fair to be a good member, devoting himself industriously to the advancement of the interests of his constituents. He said:

Mr. Speaker: The resolutions of the gentleman from Northumberland, as proposed to be amended by the gentleman from York, fairly bring up the subject of the Tariff. Being a new member, I had intended, for some days at least, to have been a listener in this hall, but this is a question of such magnitude to my constituents, that I cannot remain silent. The original resolution instructs our Senators to sustain the *present Tariff as it is*. The amendment, by implication at least, instructed that our Senators and members of the House may advocate a repeal or modification of the Tariff of 1842, so that the interests of coal, iron and wool are preserved. I, on behalf of my constituents, object to any modification of the act of 1842; I believe that we Pennsylvanians must stand by that act or fall with it. If Congress shall undertake to modify that act I believe the whole protective policy will be crushed. This the reason, I cannot patiently listen to any proposition to modify. Every Tariff law ever passed was based on a compromise of all the various interests of the different sections of our country. The Tariff law of 1842 is not designed principally for Pennsylvania, but for the Union. Hence we must sustain the interests of New England and New York, Kentucky and Louisiana. We must, in one word, fight for "the Tariff as it is," without modification. The gentleman from York, who offered this amendment, intimated that he was like a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who could not say that the *details* of the Tariff law should not be modified. I had not intended in my intercourse in this House to make remarks having a partizan tendency, but that gentleman has been the aggressor; now, I should like to know, if it was inexcusable in Mr. Clay, within a few weeks after the Tariff law had passed, to say he was unacquainted with all the details of that bill, what language shall be applied to the gentleman from York, who now, two years and six months thereafter, has even yet no opinion on these details.

If the friends of the Tariff in Pennsylvania are prepared to say with Mr. Clay, that they believe "the present Tariff has operated most beneficially—that they are opposed to its repeal, and know no reason why it should be modified"—they will vote in favor of these resolutions. And can it be possible that the Legislature of Pennsylvania are not prepared to say this? I was much gratified to hear the gentleman from Berks say that both parties, in his county, had handbills placarded up around the polls in favor of the Tariff of 1842.—I can only say that the Democracy of Berks must be better Tariff men than the Democracy of Allegheny. With us the Democracy were in favor of a *Protective* Tariff, *Judicious* Tariff, and all kinds of Tariff, only in regard to this particular Tariff of 1842, their papers and speakers were rather shy. I hope this resolution, without amendment, will pass; one of our Senators, though he voted for this bill, did so as a choice of evils and avowed himself favorable to its modification. Another Pennsylvania member of Congress, said it was the bitterest pill he ever swallowed. If so, had we not better pass these resolutions, so as to have as little room to escape as possible.

The only hope I entertain for the country is in the fact that we have now a good Protective Tariff law. If the present, or next Congress had to Legislate on this subject, I should be without hope. But in all the obstacles we can oppose to action, is the hope—the salvation of Pennsylvania.

The present Tariff has revived the prostrated industry of the country. Kindled thousands of fires in my own district—given employment to capitol and labor, and filled the exhausted coffers of the Government.

Let well enough alone—let it not be said that any difference of opinion exists in Pennsylvania on this subject. Both political parties have claimed to be tariff men—let us show by our votes we are so.

After some further time spent in debate, Mr. Sanderson proposed his resolutions of this morning as a substitute, when the House adjourned.

Candidates, "too numerous to mention," for Senator, were nominated in the House to-day.

In Senate, Mr. Darsie, from the committee to whom was referred the communication of Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Secretary of War, on the subject, reported a bill to cede to the United States, jurisdiction over the land owned by the General Government in Lawrenceville. He also read in place, an act supplementary to the act incorporating the city. It authorizes the admission of part of Pitt township; also a bill relative to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Senate requested information of the Auditor General, as to what action had been taken in the case of Col. Andrews, Clerk of the House in 1843, and in the case of Commonwealth *vs.* Fritz.

Mr. Sullivan read in place, a bill for the more effectual enforcement of judgments in criminal courts, relating particularly to the collection of fines, &c., &c. B.

POSTSCRIPT.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

WHIG MAYOR ELECTED IN BOTH CITIES.

We have the pleasure of announcing that WILLIAM J. HOWARD, the regular Antimasonic and Whig candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, has been *elected* in spite of the combined opposition against him. His majority over M'GRAW, the Locofoco candidate, is 29. The Whigs have also carried 3 out of 5 of the Select Council, and 16 out of 25 of the Common Council. This, considering the strenuous efforts of the Locofocos, Liberty men, the factions among the Natives, and the "Hay men," is a most *brilliant victory*, and we heartily congratulate the Whigs on the auspicious result. The following are the returns for Pittsburgh:

MAYOR.

	Wards.					
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	total
Howard,* Whig,	280	250	339	264	233	1366
Magraw, Loco.	231	182	403	179	342	1337
Rinehart, Native,	58	66	36	35	37	232
Hay, Citizens,	35	35	56	34	50	219
Gilfeland, Liberty,	17	12	22	13	16	80

COUNCILS.

FIRST WARD.—*Select Council.*

WHIGS.		CITIZENS.	
Wm. Eichbaum,*	384	B. M'Llain,	212
Common Council.			
Sam. Roseburg,*	340	E. Black,	241
Geo. Albree,*	338	A. Nicolson,	244
Henry Earl,*	340	W. C. Meredith	238
J. W. Robertson,*	337	J. Myers,	240
S F Von Bonnhorst*	338	T. Roberts,	240

SECOND WARD—*Select Council.*

WHIGS.		CITIZENS.	
Josiah King*	303	Calvin Adams,	225
COMMON COUNCIL.			
M. Tindle,*	325	J. Rankin,	216
G. Singer,*	318	O. Young,	202
T. Douglas,*	321	Wm. Phillips,	205
J. B. Murray,*	308	M. F. Irwin,	207
H. Wilkison,*	320	E. J. Edrington,	203

THIRD WAD—*Select Council.*

WHIGS.		LOCOS.	
Joshua Hanna,	401	John M'Devitt,*	403
COMMON COUNCIL.			
James Arthurs,	404	Robt. Porter,*	422
Arnold Lange,	403	W. J. Reed,*	426
W. Leonard,	402	Thos. O'Neal,	372
Jas Montooth,	356	And'w, Hunker,*	423
Warrick Martin,*	413	W. H. Whitney,*	425

FOURTH WARD—*Select Council.*

WHIGS.		LOCOS.	
Caleb Lee,*	317	James Benney,	177
COMMON COUNCIL.			
M. Robertson,*	317	S. Jones,	165
J. Pennock,*	314	G. R. White,	179
R. C. Stockton,*	326	J. Turbett,	182
J. Small,*	320	J. Holmes,	178
H. Sterling,*	314	D. Reynolds,	176

FIFTH WARD—*Select Council.*

WHIGS.		LOCO.	
Wm. Gates,	297	Wm. Wilson,*	363
COMMON COUNCIL.			
A. McBride,	295	Wm. McIlvaine,*	369
Wm. Sutch,	298	S. Burton,*	365
A. Bradley,	299	W. Boden,*	369
C. Ferguson,	277	J. Meyers,*	364
T. Hays,	297	J. S. Hamilton,*	367

Those marked thus (*) are elected.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

We found it impossible to obtain full returns of the election in Allegheny in time for this day's paper. As far as heard from, the *Regular Whig Ticket* has carried in *every Ward* and for *every office*. HEZEKIAH NIXON, Esq., the regularly nominated Whig candidate, is elected Mayor by a majority of 382, having a majority in every Ward, as follows:

1st Ward	143	maj.
2d "	53	"
3d "	85	"
4th "	101	"

☞ We may look for the Age to claim Mr. NIXON's election as a Native victory. It is only necessary to say, that it was well known, before the Natives nominated, that Mr. NIXON would be the Whig candidate, and he was doubtless chosen by them for that reason. Mr. NIXON is a decided Whig, has never signed the Native articles of Association, and is firmly opposed to any separate organization.

REPORT OF WATER COMMITTEE.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

The Water Committee beg leave to present the following report, together with the accompanying documents:

Although the new Water Works were so nearly completed in the year 1843, as to admit of the use of the pumps and connections with the Reservoir, early in the last spring, yet some slight imperfections, on trial, were found in the pipes and basin, so that it was not deemed expedient to make use of them, even for the partial supply of the city till April. Soon after, a leak was discovered in the South wall of the Reservoir, which appeared alarming, but, on letting out the water, was remedied without serious difficulty; and the only existing leakage arises from the joints in the rock at the bottom of Basin, which it is hoped will be gradually closed by the infiltration of sand and sediment from the water.

Since the month of June, the city has been exclusively supplied with water from the new works; the old ones were then abandoned, and the large pipe used for their supply was raised and has been relaid in Wylie street, forming a connection with the lower part of the city both by that route, and by Liberty street.

No disposition has yet been made of the old Reservoir lot, nor of the lots, building and machinery at the old works. The pumps and pipes leading to the river were all removed during the low water last summer, and are now in a condition to be sold whenever a suitable purchaser can be found.

In consequence of the grading of Fifth and Grant streets, the old Reservoir lot is rendered useless and unsightly, and before it can be advantageously disposed of, will probably require to be reduced to the level of the surrounding streets.—The pipes and stop Cocks in the old Basin, have been repaired, and used in such parts of the extension as they were adapted for.

The pipes are provided for completing the connection from Grant street by Fifth to Smithfield, but they cannot be laid till the grading of that street is completed.

The danger that was apprehended of bursting the pipes and hydrants from the increased pressure of the water, has been obviated by careful regulation of the stop cocks.

From the annexed statements, it will appear that the current expenses of the present year are rather larger than last. This arises in part, from the increased power requisite to raise the water to its present elevation, being about 49 feet above the old basin, and partly from various expenses arising from the construction of the new Works, and loss of time and fuel in bringing them into operation, but it is believed that when the additional supply is taken into view, that the average expense per hogshead will be but little more than with the old works, and that the new Works will be capable of meeting any demand that the increased business and population of the city may occasion.

The project alluded to in last year's Report, of supplying the city of Allegheny with water, has not met with much favor, chiefly from the difficulties apprehended in laying the large mains across the bed of the river, and of detecting and repairing any leak that might occur in pipes so situated.

The amount expended this year on the new works and Reservoir, is		$2994 80
and on the extension of pipes and laying with stop cocks, &c.	15,515 89	
together making the sum of		$18,510 69
which added to the cost of new and old Works, with the Reservoirs and lots on Cecil's Alley, as per statement of last year, say		433,945 45
will make the total amount expended by the city in completing both Works,		452,456 14
The said Works and lots with the old basin lot, were valued by last year's Committee at		138,000 00
leaving as the estimated value of the new Works and Reservoir, with all the mains, &c., the sum of		314,456 14

By reference to the accompanying report of the Assessor, it appears that a loss of about $1600 will be sustained on the Water rents of 1843, and on new buildings for that year, a loss of about $25 will be experienced. The Assessment for 1844 amounts to $21,082, being rather less than for 1843, of which nearly $500 arises from the reduction in the number of Tavern licences by the Court, and the diminution in the consumption of the Brewries and distilleries, but it is hoped that the loss on collections will not exceed $1000.—The Committee could not feel justified in estimating the nett proceeds of the year after deducting allowances, commissions and water Rents at more than $19,000. The current expenses, the Works of Salaries o Officers, necessary repairs and Interest on the debt owing for the cost of the works, will amount to about $25,000. As the Committee believe that the produce of the Works ought to meet their expences, they would respectfully recommend to the consideration of the next councils, the adoption of some means of so regulating the assessment and collection of the Water Rents, as to render them more productive to the city, without becoming oppressive to the consumers of the Water. As a measure which the committee believe would be advantageous, they would recommend the appointment of a single collector of water rents for the whole city, as by that means the loss of Water Rent arising from the frequent removal of persons from one Ward to another, would be obviated, and the collection made with greater certainty and despatch.

There have been laid during the last year 4800 feet of new pipe, and 2357 feet of old, of which a large proportion are from 12 to 18 inches in diameter—which are required as feeders. Those laid in Logan Street and the upper part of Wylie Street from the nature of the ground, are too deepiy buried, to furnish a supply of Water to the inhabitants adjoining them, except by means of Pumps. The remaining extensions are principally made with 4 inch pipe, in the Third and Fifth Wards, and Pitt Township, and will next year yield a revenue considerably exceeding the interest on their cost.

Several applications have been made for further extensions of the mains, with which your Committee were not prepared to comply, but some of which may be advantageously made next year; as a general rule, the Committee would recommend that no extension should be effected unless the income guaranteed therefrom will amount to ten per cent of the cost of pipes and laying, except such extension should be required to form a connection between the basin and other parts of the city.

From the favorable report your Committee have heard of Babbage's anti-attrition metal, they were induced to apply it to the journals and slides of the new engines and pumps—they find their anticipations fully realized, as a saving of 75 per cent. in oil required is obtained from its use.

Your Committee take great pleasure in stating that no serious accident has occurred during the construction of the works and that since the resumption of the work in 1841, no unnecessary delay has taken place, nor has its completion been protracted beyond the period that might reasonably have been fixed for its termination. They are also gratified to state that no serious debt is now outstanding against the Works, that all just claims have been promptly met, and that any further appropriations required by their successors will be applied to the extension of the mains, and thereby become immediately both advantageous to the citizens and productive to the city.

Your committee also report that they have counted and destroyed thirty thousand dollars of torn and defaced City Scrip, which has been replaced by the issue of the same amount of new scrip, as authorized by Resolution of Councils, passed May 29th, 1843. They would also remark that the scrip continues to circulate freely, both in the city and the neighboring counties of our own and the adjoining States.

By the calculations of the engineer, it is found that 250 bushels of coal are required to keep one pump in operation for twelve hours, during which time 2,160,000 gallons of water are raised, so that one bushel of coal will send to the Reservoir 8,640 gallons of water.

The Committee beg leave to express their satisfaction with the industry, fidelity and attention manifested by the Superintendant and other officers in their employ, and hope they may be continued in their present situation by the next Councils.

In conclusion your Committee cannot refrain from offering their congratulations to your honorable bodies, and to their fellow citizens in general, at the successful termination of the arduous work in which they, in connection with their predecessors have been so long engaged, and by which the inhabitants will be furnished with a constant supply of pure and wholesome water, abundant in quantity, and sufficient in quality, for every purpose of domestic economy, steam manufactures, and protection against the ravages of fire, at a rate lower than in almost any city in the Union, while they are convinced that the gradual increase of the consumption of water, will, in a few years not only pay the interest of the debt incurred in the construction of the Works, and defray the current expenses of the establishment, but will contribute a fund that may be applied to the extinguishment of the debt, without bearing oppressively on the consumer, or involving posterity in a debt by any means equivalent to the advantages they will derive from it with regard to either health, cleanliness, or security.

THOMAS BAKEWELL,
GEORGE OGDEN,
JAS. T. KINCAID,
M. ROBERTSON,
JAS. M'KOWN,
JOHN NICHOLSON,

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1845.

COMMERCIAL.

From the North American.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE,

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT IN 1820 UP TO 1844 INCLUSIVE.

We have prepared the following Table, showing the amount of Coal sent to market annually from the various regions from the commencement of the coal trade in 1820 to the close of 1844.

It will be seen that during the past year there has been an increase of upwards of 300,000 tons over the quantity sent to market in 1843.

It is computed that in 1845 the quantity required for consumption will be 1,800,000 tons.

Years.	Schuylkill.	Lehigh.	Lackawana.	Pine Grove.	Shamokin.	Wilkesbarre	Total.
1820	365	...	...	...	...	...	365
1821	1077	...	...	...	...	...	1073
1822	2248	...	...	...	...	...	2248
1823	5823	...	...	...	...	...	5823
1824	9541	...	...	...	...	...	9541
1825	6500	2803	...	...	...	...	34866
1826	16767	3129	...	...	...	...	45467
1827	31304	32070	...	...	...	...	63434
1828	47284	30232	...	...	...	...	77516
1829	79072	25110	7000	...	...	...	112082
1830	99084	41750	43000	...	...	...	174834
1831	81454	40000	54000	...	...	...	175854
1832	209271	70000	84000	...	...	...	363871
1833	270271	123000	111777	...	...	...	487648
1834	230092	106244	147000	...	...	...	376636
1835	350815	141250	204000	...	...	...	566065
1836	429145	146521	103651	...	...	...	678317
1837	523152	225907	115387	17600	...	...	881476
1838	473875	214211	72207	13000	...	...	749293
1839	443608	221850	522000	20000	11930	...	819927
1840	451291	225288	148470	23460	15505	...	865414
1841	546000	142821	192270	17653	21463	32917	842124
1842	540891	272129	262253	3233-1	19000	47240	1104000
1843	670428	267896	219000	21937	...	57740	1236952
1844	858500	277921	251005	32260	13087	58000	1570092

The Sugar Interest of the South.

We find that the attention of many of the more intelligent and extensive cotton planters on the rich bottoms of the Mississippi river, and the various bayous of Louisiana, begins to be directed to the culture of sugar upon a more enlarged scale, and in corroboration of this fact, we need but refer the reader to the accounts of the flattering prospects of the crop now curing, of which we shall endeavor to give a comparative and comprehensive view.

The increase in the products of this, over any previous season, is as much to be attributed to the growing augmentation of the number of planters, as to the natural result of a prevalence of auspicious weather through out the fall months.

In referring to our notes upon the past seasons, we find that the receipts at New Orleans to 1st of January of each respective year has been as follows:

	Hhds.
1842-43	15,868.
1843-44	166,0.
1844-45	29,185.

showing an increase of 18,525 hhds over that of the past year, and 13,297 over that of '42 and '43.

By a like reference, we also observe the following as the relative prices current at the same dates:

	Inferior.	Common	Fair.	Prime.	Choice.
1843	3	3¾	4	4¼	5¼
1844	4¼	5	5¾	6¼	7¼
1845	3¾	4¼	5¼	6	7

A glance at said comprehensive figures will show that the prospect of a large crop has reduced the prices to a point low, beyond precedent.

The exports from said city have also manifestly increased:

	Hhds.
1843	14,735
1844	5,945
1845	19,786

From this we may calculate, that at the ratio of the past year, we shall have to receive of the present crop, about 100,000 hhds, which exceeds very considerably the whole product of the preceding one. The crop and exports are estimated as follows:

	Crop. hhds.	Exports. Consmwise.
1842-'43	140,316	70,344
1843-'44	92,500	38,598
1844-'45 estimated,	175,000	100,000

We are far from considering our estimate of the crop as exorbitant, nor shall we be surprised that it proves still more prolific. One things, however, beyond denial, that prices will rule unprecedentedly low, which will tend towards excluding some 50,000 hhds or more sugar from our Northern market. As the Spanish West Indies depend principally upon the demand for the United States, for support, they may rely, that unless a great concession be made on last year's figures, that no American operators will be encouraged to enter into competition with the English and French buyers.

Our last dates from New Orleans represent the markets as yielding to the effect of the accounts from the North,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 16, 1844.

THE DISAPPOINTED.

Nothing can exceed the disappointment and chagrin of the Locofocos at their defeat, except it may be that of the Liberty men at the success of the Whigs. The Locos, we are told, so confident were they of success, had made preparations for a supper at Thompson's, and for the illumination of Polk Hall. We are also told, that so confident were they, that champaign and oysters were ordered during the afternoon of Tuesday, to treat the expected victorious candidate's friends. But, sad to tell, the supper and oysters were not eaten, the Hall was not illuminated, and the wine was not drank, and worst of all, the Locofocos and their kind allies, the Liberty men, read in the result, the death knell of their hopes in this county.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

It was pleasant to walk the streets yesterday morning, to observe the smiling countenances of our Whig friends. The result of the Municipal Elections had given almost unalloyed satisfaction, and the pleasure was heartfelt and deep. It may be surprising to some at a distance, that we should take so deep an interest in an election, comparatively so unimportant, and so local in its character. But they must look farther than the mere election of municipal officers to understand the deep feeling on the subject. The contest was for the unity, the stability, and the future preponderancy of the Whig party in this county. It was on this ground the battle was fought, and on this ground we conquered! Is it any wonder then, that Whigs should look pleasant and rejoice.

As soon as the result of the Presidential election was known, a few designing enemies of the Whig party, taking advantage of the despondency of the Whigs, and their general and just indignation against the atrocious frauds perpetrated at the ballot box, by a large class of unnaturalized, or fraudulently naturalized voters, (making a cause sufficient in itself to account for Mr. Clay's defeat,) attempted the formation of a new party, separate and distinct from the regular Whig organization, and calculated to promote its destruction. Many Whigs, smarting under real grievances, and unsuspicious of the object in view, were led into this movement; and so formidable did it appear that many predicted, and not without reason, the overthrow of the Whig organization.

It was under these circumstances the Mayor's election took place. The Locofocos, seeing the state of affairs, and it may be originating them through their secret agents, took this opportunity of bringing their most popular man into the field for Mayor, and of pressing his claims with a zeal and energy seldom equalled. The Liberty men, also, having declared the Whigs *enemies forever*, put all their energies to work, to defeat the Whig cause. The present Mayor of this city, Mr. Hay, although professing to be a Whig, took advantage of these dissensions to run as a volunteer, still more distracting the Whig party. Under these circumstances, well might the Whigs despond. They had just been defeated under a glorious leader, they found traitorous men among them willing to sow dissension and broils, and they knew not how far the party might be depended upon in this time of trial. If defeated now, in this Whig city, they could but look forward to further distractions and disheartening influences.

But the election on Tuesday has dispelled every fear, chased away every doubt, and has presented the Whig party as a firm, unconquerable phalanx. Many of those who, from the purest motives, had joined the Native Association, were found battling in the Whig ranks, fully convinced that they had been betrayed and deceived by men who are at heart *enemies of the Whig party!* They will not be caught again. They now see that the only hope of reform is in the Whig party, and they will be found its firmest friends. Mr. Hay, who has heretofore, by his erratic course, annoyed the party, has discovered himself in his true colors as one of the "Progressive Democracy," alias, "English radicals" and "destructives," and to crown all, the Whigs have shown that they have only firmly to resolve to stand together, and they can always conquer.

It is difficult to say who are most disappointed and chagrined, the Locofocos, Liberty men, or the secret enemies of the Whigs about the Age office. All are alike prostrated by the event, and find their blooming hopes cut off. The Liberty men, by their conduct during the Presidential election and subsequently, by their bitter malignity to the Whig party, openly avowed, by their sympathy and indirect co-operation with the Locofocos, have placed themselves beyond all hope of reconciliation with the Whigs. They had not the faintest expectation of electing their own man, but yet their mortification at the success of Howard is very great. In Allegheny city, the Locofocos aided the Liberty men to the utmost of their power, and even had hopes of defeating the Whig candidate by the coalition.

The "rule or ruin clan" about the Age office, see in this election the knel of their cherished hopes of producing permanent distraction in the Whig ranks. They have done their worst, and might be pitied were they not so much despised.

The Locofocos have nothing in the future to hope for. They polled their utmost vote, and a very extraordinary one for a local election: Magraw having within 131 votes as many as Polk!

Under all the circumstances of the case, the Whigs have abundant cause of gratulation. They can scarcely again go into a contest under so many unfavorable circumstances, and may look forward with confidence to future victories.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Our beautiful sister over the river, has won lmmortal honor. She has made a clean sweep of Locofocoism. The only Locofoco, that we hear of, elected on Tuesday, was a *Constable*, in the Fourth ward, where the Whigs had no candidate All the other officers, from Mayor down, are filled with Whigs, good and true. Honor to Allegheny. Long may she remain a glorious Whig city, and abundantly may she prosper, as she richly deserves.

Election in Manchester.

The following persons were elected to the municipal offices in Manchester, on Tuesday.

Burgess—John Sampson.

Council—John Downing, Geo. P. Stevenson, Wm. J. Caughey, W. H. Phillips, and William Fisher.

THE ANNEXATION PROJECT.

Some dozen schemes for the Annexation of Texas have been presented to the House by members of the Locofocopaety. It is said that Mr. Dromgoole's project meets with most favor, having been prepared with consultation with leading men. It also comes from a prominent friend of Mr. Van Buren, and avoids all the knotty questions. It is thought the proposition will succeed in the House; we therefore copy for the information of our readers:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the Congress doth consent that a new State may be erected within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Texas, adjoining the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, and bounded also by the Gulf of Mexico, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the inhabitants of said Republic, assembled by deputies in convention, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the said new State may be admitted into this Union.

And further be it enacted and declared, That the foregoing consent of the Congress is given upon the following conditions, to wit: that the new State shall be formed, and its government adopted prior to the fourth day of July in the present year; and that the boundaries of the said new State conforming to the outlines before stated, and containing an area not exceeding —— thousand square miles, shall be defined by the convention of deputies, and inserted in the constitution or form of government; and that the assent of the State shall be also inserted to such boundaries of the remaining territory, properly pertaining to Texas, and to be claimed and held by said new State on superseding the present government, as may be settled and defined by the government of the United States, by negotiation and treaty or otherwise.

And be it further enacted and declared, That on the aforesaid fourth day of July, in the present year, the said new State, having been thus formed and defined, by the name and style of the State of Texas, shall be received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

General Jackson, the great Locofoco Autocrat, has issued his imperial ukase, directing the immediate Annexation of Texas. It is now confidently thought that the House will act promptly. The following is an extract of a letter, which is written to Blair of the Globe, Jan. 1, 1845:

I observe that you have before Congress too mand joint resolutions for the re-annexation of Texas. This argues want of unanimity in the democracy upon this great national and most important subject. I have just received from Major Donelson, a letter dated at Washington, in Texas, from which I would infer, that if Congress expect to annex Texas to the United States, they must act speedily, or it will be found to be beyond our grasp. The rejection of the advances of Texas has given offence to some, and a handle to others to press the liberal propositions of England upon the Texans, together with a splendid view of Texas independent, growing into a vast Republic, in time to embrace not only the limits of Texas, but all the dom·in once Montezuma's.

This view, to ambitious aspirants, added to the guaranties of England of her independence, and the loan of large sums for ten years, based upon the treaty that English manufactures shall be free of dutv, is gaining a party in Texas. General Houston is still the leading star; and his influence can alone be counted upon to resist the present influence of England and its ir creasing power. How long this influence of England can be successfully withstood in Texas, is becoming a very questionable matter. I have taken a view of the whole ground, given to all information its due due weight, and I say to you that, unless Congress acts upon this subject promptly, Texas will be beyond our grasp, and lost to the United States forever, unless regained by the sword. What will be the situation of our country, with British manufactures introduced duty free into Texas. Comment is unnecessary,

I hazard nothing in saying that, if the present Congress do not act promptly upon this subject, the next will not have the power. The consent of Texas cannot then be obtained. Great Britain will have laid the Lion's paw upon her, and bound her by treaty.

Flogging in Arkansas.—A young half breed Cherokee lawyer, named Jackson Witt, was a short time since, in Arkansas, sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, for passing a forged certificate, which called for twenty-three dollars, purporting to have been issued by the Clerk of the Supreme Court for services rendered the Nation as a witness.

The Spirit of Massachusetts.

It will be seen by the following paragraphs from the *Massachusetts Spy*, that the "Pride of the Old Thirteen, is preparing herself to speak in proper tones and from *the right place* on the great question between Slavery and Freedom, now in issue before the country:

Convention in Faneuil Hall.—There will be a Convention of citizens of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the Annexation of Texas. There is no longer any doubt on that point. It is equally certain that the Convention will be numerously attended.—During the past week, intelligence of the most favorable and cheering character has been pouring in upon us from all quarters. The people seem to be rapidly waking to a sense of the momentous importance of the question at issue. A conviction of duty is arousing them to action.—Every succeeding day brings to us new and significant evidences of their deep and unalterable determination, under no circumstances to yield their consent to the extension of slavery under the protection of our National Flag.

The Convention will be holden at Faneuil Hall. That appears to be regarded by all as the most appropriate place. It will be a glorious gathering. The occasion is one of the most interesting and important upon which a people can be called together. The present is the most critical period which has occurred in the history of the country since the adoption of the Constitution. The consequence of the action which the people of Massachusetts now take, will affect millions and millions of human beings, and for a length of time which it is impossible to calculate. And the Convention, we have every reason to believe, will be such as, from all our past history, might be expected to assemble in Massachusetts, and in Faneuil Hall, at such a time. Men of all ages, of all occupations, and of all political parties, will meet together. A host of our mightiest and noblest spirits will be there; and we doubt not the sentiments which they will proclaim to the world will be worthy of the place, worthy of the men, and worthy of the occasion.

From the Albany Evening Journal,

Later and Important from Hudson.

By private conveyance, we have just received the following letter from Hudson, detailing the capture of the ringleader of the insurgents of Columbia county. The particulars will be read with interest, and we sincerely hope that the anticipations expressed in the letter will be fully realized.

Hudson, Jan. 9th, 1845.

An important capture was effected last night. Walter Hutchins, one of the principal leaders among the anti-renters, and a man of considerable influence in his own neighborhood, after having baffled several attempts made to arrest him, was taken last night in his brother's house by our indefatigable deputy Seeriff, Thomas Sedgwick.

Abaut 12 o'clock last night he started for Minkville, about 14 miles from here, with a detachment of 20 cavalry under command of Capt. Kraak. They reached Minkville at 3 o'clock in the morning, and immediately surrounded the house of Gilbert Hutchins, in which they expected to find the fugitive Walter.

Mr. Sedgwick entered the house alone, and walked straight to a bedroom on the first floor, in which he expected to find Walter Hutchins. He was not there—but the traces of very recent occupancy were abundant. A man's coat, stock, vest and boots lay on the floor, and the bed was warm, as if just vacated.

All the rooms, beds, closets, &c., were ransacked in turn but without success.

At length, after searching all the lower stories, he went into the garret, a portion of which was partitioned off into two small rooms, and over these a ceiling built close under the roof. Mounting a ladder, Sheriff Sedgwick peered into this nook, and there, in the farther corner, lay Master Walter, flat on his stomach. After searching him, and allowing the men of the detachment time to warm themselves, a team was procured for the conveyance of the prisoner, and the party started for home.

They reached here about half past 8 this morning, and marched down the streets in military array, with the prisoner in their midst. The good people of Hudson, as you may readily suppose, were overjoyed at seeing Hutchins brought in captive. They have regarded him as one of the principal instigators of all the lawless and violent proceedings which have created so much alarm in this county, and rejoice in his capture as the signal for the return of peace and the restoration of law and order. The authorities here look upon it in the same light, and it is the intention of the sheriff, I understand, to send a portion of the military from here to their homes again by Saturday.

From the New York American.

A FEW DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND

By the *Rochester*, packet ship, we are, through the politeness of Capt. Britton, in possession of London and Liverpool papers of the 6th ult:

The Duke d'Aumale was married with great pomp, at Naples, on 25th November, to the Princess of Salerno, his cousin.

The chief item is a farther fall in the price of Cotton, which will appear by the annexed Liverpool quotations:

The general European intelligence is without interest.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec 5.—The sales since Friday amount to 30,000 bags, of which 9000 were sold to day, 7000 have been taken on speculation in the course of the week—in prices there is a further decline of ⅛d per lb.

From Spain, the accounts are from Madrid of 24th Nov. The sentence of Gen. Prim had been confirmed, and he would be transported either to Cuba, or the Marianne Islands. His accomplices being civilians, had appealed from the jurisdiction of a Military Court, and were to be tried by the ordinary tribunals.

Zurbano's insurrectionary movement had been entirely put down. His son, and brother-in-law, as heretofore stated, fell into the hands of the government troops, and were to be tried for high treason.

The Madrid correspondent for he London Times thus writes:

Madrid, 26th Nov., 8 o'clock, P. M.

The rumor is very current in the city, that Prim was rescued last night, near a town in La Mancha, called Madridejos, about 18 leagues from Madrid, by a party of 50 men; and that his escort, instead of attempting to prevent the rescue, joined the party who attacked them.

There are also very serious reports in town respecting the affairs of Saragosso. It is said that the disturbance there, has been so great, that General Bre·on has been obliged to abandon the place, and that his daughter, who was married to a Commandant of artillery, was killed,

9 o'clock, P M.

I am this moment informed that the insurgent, have entered and retained possession of Ayerbes in Arragon, on the road from Saragossa to France; and that Espartero has arrived in Gibralter. It is added that the greatest alarm prevails in the government; and that the Queen Mother is more frightened than any one. The ultima hora of the Castellano repeats. I perceive, the same story.

O'Connell is zealous again for agitation. He was the chief speaker at the latest Repeal meeting, and thus indulged his gentlemanly propensities,

He stated that the repeal agitation was now recommenced, never to terminate but with an Irish Parliament in College Green; complained of having been greatly disappointed and betrayed by the Federalists, still, however, offering them an opportunity to take the leadership—and then fell foul of the *Examiner*, the editor of which he denounced over and over again as "a liar, slanderer, and miscreant." Referring to an assertion in the *Examiner*, to the effect that Mr. O'Connell would adopt, without scruple, an untruth whenever it suited his purpose, the Honorable and Liberal Gentleman said, "Now, I quietly pronounce that, from beginning to end, as gross and detestable a falsehood as an English brute ever wrote or uttered respecting an Irishman." (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

The Liverpool Mercury of 6th December says:

The West India interest have been taken by surprise, by an order admitting the slave labor sugar of the United States, Venezuela, Mexico, and several other countries at the same rate of duty as the produce of Java, Manilla, &c., where slavery is said to be unknown. We shall now very shortly have supplies from the United States, and the close connexion of Cuba will enable the Americans to consume at low rates the produce of that Island, while England will receive much of the United States production, (of slavery, too,) and this whilst politicians are sacrificing the best market in the world for English manufactures, because they cannot support a trade with a country where slavery is tolerated.

LOSS OF SHIP DORCHESTER, OF BOSTON.—Captain Britton, of the ship Rochester, makes the following report:

Sunday, December 15th—wind N. N. E., strong breezes and squally weather, lat. 50 12 North long. 28 30 West at 4 P. M., saw the wreck of a vessel to the S. W.; bore up and discovered it to be the ship Dorchester, of and bound to Boston, from Liverpool, in a most deplorable state—six feet water in the hold, and the sea making a complete breach over her, having been struck by a sea while lying too in the violent gale of the 12th, which took all three masts by the board, together with the 2d mate and carpenter. With great difficulty, in a dark and squally night, took from the wreck Captain Caldwell and his son, Mr. Traine, chief officer, fifteen seamen, and twenty-nine steerage passengers.

The Dorchester had a full assorted cargo, valued at $200,000.

The Captain, passengers, and crew saved very little but what they had on.—*N. Y. Amer.*

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, in Peebles township, by the Rev. Mr. Fulton, Mr. William Hays, Jr., of this city, to Miss Caroline Irwin, daughter of Boyle Irwin, Esq.

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Sharpsburg Bridge Company, in the borough of Sharpsburg, on the 14th January, 1845, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the books of the Sharpsburg Bridge Company shall be opened for subscription at the store of Peter Miller, in this borough, on the 17th and 18th February, at Sarver's tavern, in Lawrenceville, on the 19th and 20th, at Beitler's tavern, in East Liberty, on the 21st and 22d, at Miller's tavern, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, on the 24th and 25th, at Jones' tavern, Bakerstown, on the 26th and 27th, at Wm Beatey's (tavern) in the town of Butler, on the 28th and March 1st, at Oberlin's tavern, in the town of Tarentum, on the 3d and 4th, and at the tavern of Lewis Brenneman, in the town of Freeport, on the 5th and 6th—when due attendance by two of the Commissioners will be given from 10 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M. each day. WM. LAPSLY, Sr.,

jan16-w4t* PHILIP MILLER

Twilled Changeable Alpaccas.

W. R. MURPHY has lately received from Philadelphia Auctions, a lot of Twilled Changeable Alpaccas, a great bargain, which he will sell at a small advance. jan14

Domestic and Scotch Ginghams,

Of new and handsome styles, and fast colors, lately received and for sale low at the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House of W. R. MURPHY,

jan14 corner 4th and Market sts.

White Lake Fish—We have just opened a barrel of these fine Fish. They are esteemed the most delicious of the finny tribe. Call and try them.

jan14 REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty street.

Fruit—10 boxes prime Sicily Lemons;
4 boxes fresh Prunes; 2 bxs Prunes, in glass;
8 drums Sultana Raisins; 10 bxs Bunch Raisins;
6 half bxs bunch do; French Olives and Capers.
Just received and for sale by

jan11 REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty st.

Honey-dew syrup molasses—A fresh supply of this delicious article received at

REINHART & STRONG'S.

d27 140 Liberty street.

2 boxes patent colored Candles for sale by

REINHART & STRONG.

jan3 140 Liberty street.

Notice is hereby given to all those who have claims against the estate of Susanna Kane, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd, that letters of Administration have been granted to me, and that I will attend at my dwelling in St Clair street, at any time between this date and the 25th day of February next, to receive the same properly authenticated, and also to receive all debts due the said decedent.

jan17-w6t DAVID DRENNEN, Adm'r.

AMERICAN

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION DEPOSITORY:

At Ingram & Elliott's

BOOK AND PAPER STORE,

Market street, near the Diamond, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

All the Publications of the American Sunday School Union can be obtained at this Depository at the PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

☞ Catalogues containing a list of Sunday School Books, with prices annexed, can be had by calling at the Depository.

☞ Subscriptions received for the Sunday School Journal for Teachers, (price 25 cents per annum,) and Youth's Penny Gazette, for children, (price 12½ cents per annum. jan13-d9&w1m

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JANUARY, 1845.

JOHN SHEA···JOHN W. BLAIR···JOHN FREEMAN.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—℔ lb.
Pots ····· 3@3¼
Pearls ····· 4@4¼
Scorchings ····· 3@3½
Saeratus ····· 4¼@4½

Ale—℔ bbl
XX Ale ····· —@7,00
Common ····· —@6,00

Axes—℔ dozen.
Boiling ····· —@—
Mann's ····· —@—

Anchors—℔ lb.
Jumada ····· —@—

Axles—℔ lb.
Axles ····· 8 @9

Batting—℔ lb.
Superior ····· — @ 9
Common ····· @ 7

Buckets—machine—℔ dozen.
Large size ····· 2,25 @2,37
Small size ····· —@ —

Beeswax—℔ lb.
Yellow ····· 25 @27

Blooms—℔ ton.
Blooms ····· 50.00@60,00

Brooms—℔ dozen.
Merchantable ····· 1,00@1,50
Shaker ····· 2,00@2,25

Barks—℔ cord.
Chesnut Oak ····· —@4,00
Black Oak ····· —@3,00
Hemlock ····· 2,50@3,00

Coal—℔ bushel.
At the river ····· — @ 3¾
From wagon ····· @—

Cotton—℔ lb.
Tenn'ee & Alabam 6¾@ 6¾

Chocolate—℔ lb.
Number 1 ····· 10 @12¼
Cocoa, prepared ····· — @22

Candles—℔ lb.
City dipped ····· — @ 7¼
Pittsburgh Star ····· 20 @—
Cincinnati do ····· — @22
Sperm, best brands ····· @33
Do inferior ····· — @30

Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10 ····· —@15
" 11 to 13 ····· —@16
" 14 ····· —@17
Increasing ½@1c. ℔ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—℔ dozen
No. 500 ····· — @ 8
" 600 ····· — @ 7
" 700 ····· — @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ····· — @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb ····· —@23
Carpet Chain ····· —@20
Cotton Twine ····· —@25
Candle Wick ····· —@15

Coffee—℔ lb.
Java, old white ····· —@12¼
St. Domingo ····· 6 @ 6¾
Leguayra ····· 7¼@ 7¾
Rio ····· 7 @ 7¾
Havana ····· @—

Copper—℔ lb.
Brazier's ····· 29 @30
Sheathing ····· 29 @30
Bolt ····· —@25
Old ····· 6 @18

Cordage—By coil℔ lb
Manilla ····· —@10
White Rope ····· —@10
Tarred ····· — @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ····· @ 9
" " com'n— @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen
Extra Long ····· —@2,50
Long ····· —@1,75
Common ····· —@1,50
Plough Lines ····· —@ 75

Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ····· —@3
Bevel & garage do ····· —@4
Light machinery do ····· —@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ····· —@3
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ····· —@3
over 10 in ····· —@3
[10 ℔ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars ····· —@3
Hollow-ware assort'd —@3¼
Dog Irons ····· —@3¼
Sad Irons ····· —@5
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ····· —@6
Wagon boxes ····· —@3
Dearborn " & set ····· —@6¼
Counter weights ····· —@6¼
Tea kettles, doz. —@ 9,00
Waffle Irons ····· —@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ····· —@ 2,50
24 in. bow front ····· —@ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)

Domestics—℔ yard.
Brown Cottons
57 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ····· 7¼@ 8
3-4 Laurel & Brunswick ····· —@ 8
Pittsburgh ····· —@ 7¼
37 Light ····· —@ 6¾
4-4 Light ····· 5¼@ 6
" Waltham fine ····· —@ 9¼
" Bleached ····· 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths 9 @13
Tickings—
3-4 Stout ····· —@11
Rochester ····· —@14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c ····· 15 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9¼@10
Bleached do ····· 10¼@11
Prints—
Common ····· 6 @ 9¼
Good style Madder colors ····· 9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ····· 11¼@12

Drugs—By package.
Aloes ····· 15 @17
Alum ····· — @ 4
Assafœtida ····· 25 @ 28
Arrow Root ····· 8 @10
Aquafortis ····· 10 @11
Borax, refined ····· 10 @12
Balsam, Peru ····· 2,00@2,25
Do Copavia ····· 35 @37½
Brimstone ····· 4¼@ 5
Camphor, refined 62½@75
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal ····· 1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar ····· 21 @22
Copperas ····· 2 @ 2¼
Glue ····· 12 @13
Galls ····· 20 @21
Gum Arabic ····· 31 @37
" Copal ····· 38 @50
" Tragacinth ····· 31 @37½
" Shellac ····· 16 @18
" Mastic ····· 1,20@1,25
Ipecac ····· 75 @87
Jalop, powdered ····· 80 @ 85
Litharge ····· 5¼@ 6
Liquorice Root ····· 7 @ —
Liquorice Ball ····· 18 @20
Lac Dye ····· 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ····· 31 @37
Mining, Flake ····· 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ····· 20 @22
Madder, Common ····· 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey ····· 20 @50
Oil, Vitriol ····· 4¼@ 5
" Castor ····· 88@1,00
" Cassia ····· 6,00@6,50
" Cloves ····· 2,75@3,00
" Lemon ····· 2,00@2,25
" Peppermint ····· 3,50@4,00
Opium, Turkey ····· 3,00@3,50
Quinine ····· 3,00@3,25
Rhubarb, root ····· 68 @75
Sal Ammon ····· 20 @25
Sal Soda ····· 5 @ 6
Senna ····· 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ····· 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ····· 10 @11

Dye Wood—℔ lb.
Camwood ····· 5¼@ 7
Fustic ····· 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped 2½@ 3

Elliptic Springs—lb
Polished ····· 11 @12

Feathers—℔ lb.
Kentucky ····· 23 @25
Ohio & Penn'a ····· 24 @28

Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ····· @25
Soft ····· 10 @20
Filard ····· @11
Currants, Zante ····· —@12½
Filberts ····· 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ····· 10 @18
" Malaga ····· ¾ @12
Raisins, Muscat ····· —@ —
" Bunch ····· —@3,00
" Bloom ····· —@—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 5,00@5,25
Oranges do ····· —@—
Peaches dry, bush 1,25@1,37½
Apples dry ····· 62 @ 75
Apples green, bbl 1,00@1,50

Fire Brick—℔ M.
Fire brick ····· —@15,00

Freights—℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore via Canal.
Flour, ℔ bbl ····· —@—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea'd Tallow, &c ····· —@—
Feathers ····· —@—
Fur & Peltries ····· —@—
Wool ····· —@—
Rags ····· —@—
Ashes ····· —@—
Oil of all kinds ····· —@—
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ····· —@—
To Cleveland, " ····· —@—
Western.
Via the River.
To Cincinnati ····· —@—
Louisville ····· —@—
St. Louis ····· —@—

Flour—℔ bbl.
Extra brands ····· 3,75@3,81
Superfine ····· 3,50@3,65
Scratched ····· @ —
Fine ····· @ —
Rye Flour ····· —@2,50
" hf. bbls ····· @ —
Buckwheat ····· —@
" hf. bbls ····· @

Feed—℔ bushel.
Bran ····· — @ 8
Shorts ····· 9 @10

Fish—℔ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 —@13,50
No 1 hf-bbls ····· —@ 7,00
No 2 ····· —@11,50
No 2 hf-bbls ····· —@ 6,00
No 3 ····· 5,50@ 9,00
No 1 kits ····· —@—
Herring, No. 1 ····· 5,50@ 6,25
No 2 ····· 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 ····· —@17,00
No 2 ····· —@—
Shad ····· —@ 8,50
Cod, ℔ lb ····· —@ 4

Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℔ gross ····· —@9,00
Pint, do ····· —@7,00
Hermetic wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ····· —@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross ····· —@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8x10 ····· 2,50@2,75
10x12 ····· 3,70@3,75
12x18 ····· 5,70@9,00
Patent do., 10x14 to 10x24 ····· 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8x10 ····· 1,70@2,12
10x12 ····· 2,50@3,12

Gunpowder—℔ keg.
FFFG ····· 5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs ····· —@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters ····· —@7,00
FFFG do ····· —@4,00
Eagle do in papers —@6,00
Rifle powder ····· 3,50@4,00

Grain—℔ bushel.
Wheat ····· 65 @73
Rye ····· 37½@40
Oats ····· 10 @18½
Corn ····· 25 @28
Barley ····· 55 @75

Glue—℔ lb.
Pittsb. common ····· —@12½

Ginseng—℔ lb.
Ginseng ····· —@25

Hay—℔ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ····· 6,00@ 7,00
Clover ····· —@—
Straw, 100 bdls. —@—

Hides—℔ lb.
Missouri ····· 9 @12
Spanish ····· 15½@17½
Do salted ····· 9 @12
Do kips ℔ skin 1,25@1,62
Green ····· —@ 3½

Hemp—℔ lb.
Missouri & Ky ····· —@—
Manilla ····· —@—

Hops—℔ lb
First sort '44 ····· 14 @16

Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ····· 1,62@1,75
Spanish ····· 1,20@1,30
Manilla ····· 1,00@1,25

Lead—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig ····· —@4
Bar ····· —@4¼
Common sizes Pipe ··6 @6½
Sheet ····· —@9

Leather—℔ lb
Sole, Baltimore ····· 20 @22
New York ····· 15½@18½
Damaged ····· 14½@16
Slaughter ····· 20 @24
Skirting ····· 23 @25
Harness, black ····· 20 @22
Bridles, black, per doz. sides ····· 30,00@36,00
Russet do ····· 36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd 23,00@28,00
Kips finished ····· 24,00@36,00
Calf skin do ····· 13,00@26,00
Lace Leather ····· 18,00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ℔ dozen ····· 15,00@—
2 do ····· 35,00@—
3 do ····· 25,00@—
Sheep skins ····· 2 @—

Lumber—From pile ℔ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch. —@18,00
Common, " —@ 8,50
Clear, 1½ " —@27,00
Com'n 1½ " —@12,75
Clear, 2 " —@36,00
Com'n 2 " —@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do ····· —@ —
1 in common —@16,00
Oak do do ····· 28,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 100 ····· 1,75@ 2,00
Laths, sawed, 100 —@—

Maleable Iron—℔ lb.
Maleable Iron ····· —@15

Molasses—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost ····· —@—
" Orleans 24 @25
New Orleans ····· 26 @27
Country ····· —@—

Naval Stores—
Rosin, ℔ bri ····· 2,50@2,75
Pitch ····· —@3,50
Tar, Allegheny ····· —@3,25
" N. Carolina ····· —@4,00
Turpentine, gall ····· 50@ 55
Varnish, Copal ····· 1,75@2,00

Oakum—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh ····· —@7

Oils—℔ gallon.
Linseed ····· 70@ 75
Lard, City ····· 80@ 85
Olive ····· —@5,50
Sperm, bleached ····· —@1,20
" unbleached ····· —@1,15
" Fall ····· 95@1,00
Whale ····· —@ 75
Tanners, ℔ bri 15,00@24,00

Paints—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue ····· 1,00@1,25
Lampblack ····· 6¼@ 7
Span. Whiting ····· 1½@ 2
Chrome Green ····· 35 @55
" Yellow No 1 33 @35
" " No 2 25 @28
Brunsw'k Green 15 @20
White Lead, dry ····· 6¼@ 7
" " oil, pure, keg 1,65@1,75
" " No. 1 ····· 1,37@1,50
Red Lead ····· 7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre ····· 2½@ 3
Ven. Red ····· 4½@ 5
Verdigris ····· 34 @38

Pig Metal—℔ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry 27,00@28,00
" Forge 26,00@27,00
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 foundry —@30,00
" Forge 29,00@30,00
Tennessee.
Tennessee ····· @—

Plaster Paris—℔ ton
Plaster Paris ····· —@14,50

Provisions—
Bacon Hams ····· —@9½
" Shoulders ····· —@4
" Sides ····· —@4½
Hoground, city cure —@5
" country cure —@4½
Lard, No 1, in kegs 5½@6
" " 2, in kegs —@5½
" " 1, in bbls 5½@6¼
Butter " 1, in kegs 7 @7½
" " 1, in roll —@10
Cheese, W. Reserve 7½@8
" Goshen 7 @8
" Pine Apple —@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Wa·
ter ℔ bbl ····· —@3,50
Do Butter ····· —@4,50

Potatoes—℔ bushel.
Mercer ····· —@75
Neshannocks ····· —@90

Rags—℔ lb.
Country mixed ····· 2½@3
Do. good white ····· 3½@4

Rice—℔ lb.
Rice ····· 4½@5

Seeds—℔ bushel.
Clover ····· 362 @3,75
Timothy ····· —@1,25
Flaxseed ····· 99@1,00

Spices—℔ lb
Cloves ····· 33 @35
Cassia, in Mats ····· —@32
Ginger ····· 10 @11
Nutmegs ····· —@125
Pepper ····· 11 @14
Alspice ····· @15

Saltpetre—℔ lb.
Virginia ····· —@12½
Seneca ····· —@25

Soap—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ····· —@5
Cincinnati yellow ····· 4½@5
Chillicothe yellow ····· —@5
Pittsburgh brown ····· 4½@ 5
Cincinnati brown ····· —@4½
Chillicothe brown ····· —@4½
Castile ····· —@—

Starch—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ····· —@5
Cincinnati No 1 ····· —@6½

Steel—℔ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ····· 17½@18½
Do single ····· 16 @17
Best German ····· @12½
" Eagle ····· @10½
" Hoop L ····· @24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ····· —@16
Shear single ····· @—
" double ····· @—
" treble ····· @—
Cincinnati steel ····· —@16
English blister ····· —@12½
American blister ····· —@ 5¾

Spirits—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeaux 2,00@2,50
" Rochelle ····· 2,00@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof ····· 1,50@1,75
" N O ····· 87@1,00
" N E 1st proof 40@ 50
Gin, Holland ····· 1,40@1,50

Sugar—℔ lb.
N O, prime, hhd ····· 5¼ @ 6
" fair, hhd ····· 4¾@5
Havana, white lb ····· —@11
Brazil, " lb ····· —@10
Loaf, No 1 lb ····· —@14
" 2 lb ····· —@13¼
" 3 lb ····· —@12¼
Pulverize, Philad — @14

Salt—℔ bbl.
No. 1 afloat ····· —@—
1 in store ····· —@1,16
2 afloat ····· —@—
Table, doz. box 1,50 @2,00

Spelter—℔ lb.
Spelter ····· —@10

Tobacco—℔ lb.—[10 ℔ cent off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf ····· 3 @ 5
Manufacturers do ····· 2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist ····· —@ 9
Plug in kegs ····· —@ 6¾
Plug in boxes ····· —@14
6 twist ····· 4¾@ 5
Cavendish ····· —@ 4
12s Lump in box ····· 13 @14
5s " " ····· —@14
10s " " ····· —@14
Scotch snuff ····· —@14
Rappee ····· —@14
Cut & Dry, ½ lb pap — @25

Teas—℔ lb.
Imperial ····· 50 @75
Gunpowder ····· 45 @70
Young Hyson ····· 30 @70
Pouchong ····· 50 @75

Tinplate—℔ box.
IX ····· —@ 9,75

Tallow—℔ lb.
Rendered ····· 5¼@6
Rough ····· 4 @4½
Soap Grease ····· 3½@4

Vices—℔ lb.
Solid boxes ····· —@—

Wines—℔ gallon.
L P Madira ····· 2,00@3,00
L P Teneriffe ····· 1,00@1,50
Lisbon ····· 75@1,50
Dry Malaga ····· 65@ 70
Sweet ····· 62½@ 65
Marseilles ····· 70@ 75
Port ····· 1,00@2,00
Calabria ····· 65@ 70

Wool—℔ lb.
Prime ····· —@37½
Full blood ····· —@35
¾ blood ····· —@30
½ blood ····· —@25
¼ & common ····· —@25
Pulled ····· @25

Zinc—℔ lb.
Sheet ····· —@12½

SUMMAR

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 8, 1845.

Dear Sir:—The first blow at the caucus system was struck to day in both houses, preparatory to the grand effort on the Senatorial question. Last evening, in the Locofoco caucus, Mr. Jack was chosen for Clerk of the House, and Mr Goodrich, in the Senate. Lowman, Jack's competitor for the nomination, despite the exertions of Simon Cameron and others was floored, but two of his friends, Brigot and Struthers, bolted in the House, with a couple of others, who have since been driven into the party traces—thus far the "party" have been unable to elect their clerk, after no less than three ballots. After the second ballot, the Locos attempted a postponement till to-morrow, but the Whigs and Natives opposing it, it was lost, 40 to 56. A third ballot not sufficing to bring all the Porter men into the ranks, a postponement was agreed upon, 49 to 47—so the matter remains. The Natives maintained their organization, voting every ballot for one of their own party. The votes on the subject are as follows:—

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Wm. Jack, (Loco)	46	47	48
G. M. Lowman "	4	2	2
David Fleming, (Whig)	39	39	39
A. D. Tarr	8	8	8

In Senate, 'the party' will be unsuccessful in bringing to their aid the whole Locofoco force. McCahen, altho' a bitter Loco, was an excellent Clerk, carrying out the reform measures of the Legislature to their greatest extent, preventing swindling, and saving some thousands to the State, heretofore spent in "contingent expenses," &c. For thus cutting his party brethren out of their usual spoils he has been floored in caucus, but should he run, he will receive the support of many of both parties: he was a good officer and his defeat will be much deplored. The nominations for Clerk in Senate were E. S. Goodrich, J. J. McCahen and Orin Bailey—election to-morrow.

These movements show a disposition on the part of the Governor to kill off King Caucus before the election of Senator, and unerringly point to dissension on that point. *Nous verrons.*

In the H. R. Mr. Cooper, of Adams, presented instruction resolutions relative to the payment to the State of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenues, amounting to $900,000, which has been so long postponed. It will be considered on Monday. The State has certainly need of the money, and a very poor prospect of getting it at present.

Mr. Bright of Northumberland, one of the Anti-caucus men, moved instructions in favor of "the Tariff of 1842," in accordance with Porter's late letter and last message—a hit, I presume, at some of the Locofoco free-trade candidates for Senate; they were laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Smith, of Berks, proposed Mr. Guenther, formerly of "Der Pittsburgher Courier," as translator of German Journals—he won't get it, as the present incumbent, Mr. Dietz, will doubtless be retained.

A member from Erie read in place an act fixing the period at which acts of the Legislature shall take effect—also a resolution relative to the survey of a National road from Cumberland to Erie.

In Senate, leave was granted Judge Huston to have free access to the Land Office, in order to prepare a work on land titles, which he is now engaged upon.

Mr. Darsie's bill to widen Water Alley, in Allegheny City, (where the new Cotton Factory is to be erected) passed the Senate this morning and a resolution offered by him, inquiring of the State Treasurer the amount of available funds on hand, relief notes, &c., was adopted.

Mr. Darsie read in place a bill to extend the act of 6th April, 1843, relative to damages in opening roads in certain Western counties—to Allegheny county.

The message was read in both Houses this morning, and I presume you have ere this received it, and are well able to comment upon its statements and suggestions.

To-morrow you shall hear further of the Locofoco "Union and Harmony" here. B.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, January 8, 1845.

In *Senate*, nothing of general interest took place. In the *House*, Mr. Dromgoole obtained leave to bring in a new plan for the annexation of Texas. The plan proposed is that by or on the 4th of July next there shall be admitted into the Union a State, to contain a —— number of thousand square miles, to be called the State of Texas, and join the State of Louisiana, and to have a republican form of Government. Nothing is embodied in it but this section which having been read and referred to the Committee of the Whole, the Texas question was then debated to the hour of adjournment. Mr. Caleb B. Smith of Indiana made a speech in opposition which commanded the attention of the House. He entered his solemn protest against any extension of Slavery.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The term to which my eligibility, as the Chief Executive officer of the Commonwealth, as restricted by the Constitution, being about to close, I submit to the Legislature, the last annual message which the duty of my station enjoins upon me. In the performance of this duty I cannot refrain from invoking your devout acknowledgments, with my own, to the Great Author of All Good, for his constant care and guardianship over the interests and welfare of our beloved Commonwealth. Upheld by his paternal arm, we have been rescued from the most distressing embarrassments and difficulties to which, in a time of peace, any people were ever subjected. Good has sprung out of evil—safety from danger—wisdom from folly—and justice from a spirit of ungenerous detraction. The clouds that for several years past, have hung upon our horizon, are breaking away; and the sunshine of prosperity once more begins to beam upon our path.

Within ten days after my induction into office, I felt myself called upon, by the highest considerations of duty, to communicate to the Legislature, a full and frank exposition of the state of our pecuniary affairs. Upon a careful examination, it was ascertained that the amount of the public debt, including surplus revenue from the United States, was a little upwards of thirty millions of dollars, and the deficit in the Treasury during the year 1839, beyond the income, from all sources, was about four millions of dollars. To meet this amount, immediate provision had to be made; and, to add to the perplexing embarrassments, the great commercial convulsion, which has since reached its height, was then just beginning to be felt in its operation. For more than ten years immediately preceding that period, the State of Pennsylvania, from her well known punctuality and great natural resources, had experienced no difficulty in procuring upon loans, on favorable terms, any amount of money she needed, to extend and carry on her stupendous system of internal improvements. Both Foreign and American capitalists were competiters for the acceptance of her loans, and there seemed to be no limits to her credit and resources, except those which her own discretion imposed. She made large loans for the undertaking and completion of her various lines of improvements, and paid the interest upon these loans by other loans. Stimulated by these facilities, and forgetting the day ever would arrive when her interest must be paid, not by loans, but by taxation, a system of improvements, by railroad and canal, was undertaken, far more comprehensive than her necessities required, and far beyond her means to complete. The same reckless spirit which actuated the government, had seized upon her citizens, and induced them to engage in undertakings equally indiscreet and unattainable. Within a very few years immediately preceding the commencement of my administration, banks were created to an extent, and with capital, unheard of in this Commonwealth at any former period. These banks, controlled by men moved by such impulses, very speedily exploded, and, as every rational man ought to have foreseen, overwhelmed, in their downfall, the entire business of the community. Within about two years after I entered upon the discharge of the Executive functions, banks, the aggregate capital of which amounted to more than two-thirds of the entire banking capital of the State, and furnishing more than that proportion of its currency, were compelled to wind up their affairs; and, in doing so, not only extinguished this amount of the ostensible capital of the State, but crippled the remaining banks, compelled them to withhold facilities from the business men of the community, and, by forcing their debtors, constituting a large class of men engaged in various pursuits of life, to discharge their liabilities, almost crushed the large and flourishing class of business men in all parts of the Commonwealth. To add still farther to these perplexing evils, the condition of the pecuniary affairs of Europe became almost as deeply embarrassed as our own; and foreign capitalists, who had sought for opportunities to make investments in this country, were induced to withhold their usual loans.

During a short period previous to my entering upon the duties of my office, our internal improvement system, confessedly incomplete, was very largely extended by making appropriations towards the construction of the North and West Branch, and Erie Extensions, Wiconisco Canal, Alleghany Feeder, and Gettysburgh Railroad, besides guaranteeing the interest upon loans made to private companies, engaged in the construction of work leading into the improvements of the State. The amount which has been paid by the State for these and other improvements, which are wholly unproductive, is nearly nine millions of dollars.

The most strenuous exertions were required to obtain, during the first two years, a sufficient amount of money to pay the interest upon the State debt, defray the current expenses of the Government, and to pay off the large class of domestic creditors, naturally and justly clamorous for the discharge of their demands upon the State. Rigid economy was recommended, and enforced in all the public expenditures. The extended lines of improvement, which might have been completed a few years earlier by loans, were suspended in consequenes of the inability of the State to raise the necessary funds; and finally the interest upon the public debt failed to be paid from the same cause, and the want of time requisite to mature a plan of taxation which would produce the necessary sum for that object. Not a single dollar has been, appropriated, or paid, under my administration, towards the commencement of any new work whatever. The state of affairs was such, at its outset, as to forbid any such undertaking, however meritorious in itself, and I have strictly adhered to this rule of conduct.

Shortly after I assumed the Executive duties of the State, I became satisfied that the procrastination of the evil day, when resort to taxation was demanded by the most imperative obligation of duty, could no longer be indulged. Painful as was the alternative, I felt how deeply the honor of the State was involved, and recommended the imposition of a tax, which should supply an adequate fund to discharge the interest on the public debt, committing the details to the Legislature. This recommendation I reiterated, in the most earnest manner, and ultimately it received the sanction of the Legislature.

The assessment under the several laws imposing a tax on real and personal property, and the amount paid into the Treasury, are as follows;

Am't of tax assessed for 1841		$416,704 85
" " "	1842	650,512 47
" " "	1843	968,708 40
" " "	1844 at one-fifth	968,708 40
Whole amount assessed for the past 4 years		$3,013,724 12
Amount received in 1841	$ 75,292 77	
" "	1842	466,655 85
" "	1843	553,911 38
" "	1844	751,210 01
		1,825,050 01
Leaving the amount of tax outstanding on the first of December last		$1,188,674 11

subject to exonerations, commissions, &c., which may be estimated at ten per cent. The balance, it is fair to presume, will be made available the current year. Of the $751,210 00 paid into the Treasury during the past fiscal year, only $143,099 06 was received from the tax assessed for 1844, leaving outstanding, for that year alone, over $800,000 00. The receipts from this source for the present year may, therefore, be estimated at about $1,200,000 00.

The acts which have been passed upon the subject, and which are now in force, provide for the imposition of a tax, which, taking the valuation for 1843, of the real and personal property as a basis, will annually amount to the sum of $1,453,000. That valuation, it may be remarked, was considerably below that of 1842. If, therefore, the provision of the act of 1844 be fairly carried into effect, in the valuation of property, and the collection and prompt payment of the tax be enforced, the annual revenue hereafter to be derived from that source, will amount to at least $1,500,000. This sum, with the other resources of the Commonwealth, will be entirely adequate to furnish the necessary amount to discharge the interest upon the public debt, and thus ensure the fidelity of the State to her engagements.

Without expressing the opinion that the details of these laws are, in all their minute particulars, the most equal and just, in the objects selected for taxation, and the rates imposed, I will remark that they seem to be substantially comformable to public opinion. There is a defect in providing for the punctual enforcement of the laws imposing and collecting the taxes, and I beg leave to recommend, to the consideration of the Legislature, the adoption of some more efficient mode of attaining this end. This might be done by inflicting penalties on the collectors or other officers found delinquent in the discharge of their duties. That class of individuals is as little entitled to indulgence or sympathy as any others engaged in the execution of the laws.

The entire amount of the public debt at this time is:

Funded debt, 6 per ct. stocks		$4,370,916 21
" 5 " "		34,721,531 46
" 4½ " "		200,000 00
		39,292,450 67
Loan (relief issue) per act of 4th May, 1841, bearing an interest of 1 per ct.		$1,175,000 00
" " "	6 "	174,650 00
" " "	5 "	91,542 00
Amount in circulation		$1,438,178 00
Balance due domestic creditors, on certificates issued by the Auditor General		104,384 93
Amounting to the sum of		$40,835,013 60

The increase in the State debt, since I assumed the duties of the Executive Chair, may be properly understood, when it is stated that the interest which has accrued thereon, since that period, amounts to $10,302,136 60

The amount of interest guaranteed to private corporations, to	144 340 00
And the amount of appropriations towards the completion of unfinished lines of public improvements commenced prior to that time, about	4,500,000 00
Amounting to	$15,006,526 60

The annual interest on the funded debt of the State, payable at the Bank of Pennsylvania exclusive of interest on certificates issued for interest, is $1,747,050 12, falling due respectively on the first of February and August, of which the sum of $783,515 06, is payable on the 1st day of February next. It it should be determined to pay the interest on the interest certificates on the 1st February, then the further sum of $97,880 54, will be required.

The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year, ending on the 30th November last, including a small available balance from the previous year, were $2,511,257 03

The expenditures for the same period, including the amount of relief notes cancelled, were 1,847,385 15

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on that day, of	$ 663,851 88
There was also an available balance in the Canal Treasury, on the same day, of	39,497 00
The receipts during the month of December, exclusive of disbursements, were	139,681 23
To which may be added the receipts over the expenditures, for the present month, estimated at	120,000 00
Making the amount in the Treasury on the 1st February, about	$963,030 11

This balance embraces the sum of $50,000 of relief notes, which the State Treasurer withheld from cancellation on the 31st December, and which, if needed, may be applied by the Legislature to the payment of interest on the public debt. From the facts here presented, it is evident that the Commonwealth will be prepared to meet her interest falling due on the 1st of February. Attempts, it is true, have been made to create doubts in the public mind in relation to the propriety of paying the interest on that day, least there should be a deficiency in the Treasury on the 1st of August. But it must be perfectly evident that the Treasury will be in ample funds, not only on the 1st of August next, but also on the 1st of February, 1845. And the very fact that the interest is paid on the 1st of February next, will increase the means and credit of the State to meet its interest in August, and afterwards, when it falls due. While, on the other hand, if when it is admitted that enough money to discharge the interest on the 1st of February, is in the Treasury, applicable to that object, and it is not so applied, we shall, with much appearance of justice, subject ourselves to the reproach of our traducers, as wilfully dishonest, and regardless of the faith and honor of the State. With an exhausted Treasury and tarnished credit, we could plead our necessities in extenuation of our violation of contracts; but what shadow of excuse could be offered when this necessity has ceased to exist? None, whatever, that good old-fashioned integrity does not brand as disgraceful, and unworthy our character as a sovereign State.

It must be gratifying to every Pennsylvanian to reflect that the credit of this great State, which has been, for upwards of two years, subjected to reproach, will thus be restored to the unsullied purity of character which, until this unavoidable reverse of fortune, she had steadfastly maintained. The claims of all her honest creditors will be punctually discharged, and the gross imputations which have been heaped upon her name wiped out, and the abiding confidence which we have ever felt in the disposition and ability of the State to comply with all her engagements, will be fully realized.

The report of the Canal Commissioners will present to you, in detail, the operations on the public improvements, for the past year. The tolls collected in 1844, amount to $1,167,503 42, being an increase over 1843 of $172,199 10. The collections for the year exceed the expenditures the sum of $629,658 82.

The report of the State Treasurer will explain, in detail, our financial condition. That officer estimates the receipts at the Treasury, for the current fiscal year ending 30th November 1845, at $3,005,000 00

To which add balance in Treasury, on 30th November last,	$663,851 88	
Also, the amount in Canal Treasury, on same day,	39,497 00	
		$703,348 88
Making a total of		$3,708,348 88
He also estimates the expenditures of the Commonwealth, for the same period, including interest on public debt, at		3,061,013 56
Leaving a balance in Treasury on 30th November, 1845, of		$647,335 32

There is therefore, no manner of doubt that henceforth, the State will be able to meet, not only the interest on her public debt, but all her other engagements of every description; the taxes now imposed by law, (if their collection and payment into the Treasury be strictly enforced,) and the proceeds of the public improvements, with other sources of revenue, constituting a fund amply sufficient for that purpose.

Recurring to the history of the past six years, what a satisfactory answer does it furnish to the objections of the enemies of Republican Government, against its stability and its honor. Oppressed by personal embarrasments—weighed down by public liabilities—reproached for not doing what the most manful struggles were unable to accomplish, the people of Pennsylvania have still borne themselves steadily in the darkest hour, have submitted to taxation, grievous at all times, and particularly so in convulsions of business, and have at least reached the solid footing which public integrity and public fidelity in the end never fail to attain. The difficulties and embarrasments attending this struggle will hardly be credited by those who have not shared them: and, I confess, it will ever be to me a source of proud satisfaction to compare the condition of the State, when the helm of government was put into my hands with its condition when I surrender it into the hands of my successor.

I say not this to reproach those who preceded, nor to diminish the just credit of those who succeed me, but as an act of sheer justice to all who embarked with me in the gloomy and perilous voyage we have run since the 15th of January, 1839. It can hardly be possible for such a season of trial ever to occur again; but if unhappily it should, I trust those who are called upon to encounter it, will find something in our example to cheer and animate them to persevere in the discharge of their duty.

Having thus disposed of the financial concerns of the State, for the last few years, a subject of the deepest solicitude, I shall proceed to submit to you but few special recommendations; for, at the present time, I deem it no more than an act of respectful courtesy to my successor, to leave entirely in his hands those recommendations of a general nature which are usually expected to emanate from the Executive Department. There are a few topics, however, upon which I feel it to be my duty to offer some suggestions for your consideration.

The unexampled commotion and disturbance that recently prevailed in the business concerns of this country, have, in a great degree, subsided, and left us in a state to survey the field of disaster with a calm and experienced eye. The throes and convulsions of the banking system, for a time, menaced all those institutions with speedy downfall, but most of them have now outrode the storm. No man could witness the existing state of things, without feeling conscious that this system was essentially vicious, and needed effectual reform.

To make banks useful without being dangerous—to correct the evils without depriving them of all power to do good—to restrain them within their proper sphere, by rigid regulations, is an object at which, I think all intelligent and honest legislation should aim. In this opinion, I presume, there will be no discordance whatever, among well informed men.

Early in the month of May last, a series of most alarming and sanguinary riots broke out in the District of Kensington, in the county of Philadelphia. On the origin of these riotous proceedings, I do not feel called upon to make any particular animadversions. It is enough to say, that a large amount of private property dwelling houses and churches, were burnt and destroyed; and that a large number of valuable lives were sacrificed. To such an extent was the public safety endangered, that I was called upon, by the proper authorities of the city and county of Philadelphia, for an adequate force to arrest and quell these disturbances. I immediately ordered a very considerable number of troops from adjoining districts to repair to Philadelphia, and, by assuming a firm and determined position, peace and order were temporarily restored.

In the month of July, similar outrages again were committed in the District of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, and with similar painful and bloody results. I was again called upon to interfere, and a second time repaired to the city of Philadelphia, having made similar requisitions upon the volunteers of neighboring districts, and, by the adoption of similar proceedings, lawless outrage was again suppressed, and public tranquility, as I trust, thoroughly restored. On these occasions, the mob had procured fire-arms of nearly all descriptions, and used them both against private citizens and against the military, with deadly effect. I had the gratification to witness that the citizen soldiery, thus called, at an hour's warning, from their homes to the scene of bloody conflict, acted, in all emergencies, with a coolness, steadiness and courage worthy of veterans, and with a degree of forbearance, without shrinking from their duty, infinitely more to their honor. Officers and men all behaved in a manner entitled to the highest commendation. I refer you to the report of Major General Patterson, herewith transmitted, for the detailed operations of the military, on the occasions to which I have referred. It is due to these citizen soldiers, to make speedy and adequate remuneration for their services. I submit it to the Legislature to ascertain the time to be allowed them, and fix the amount they ought to receive; but I must urge upon its consideration, in the most earnest terms, the justice and propriety of their claims. Men who abandon their daily pursuits of life, leave their wives and children without protection or support, and peril their lives in the public service, either against foreign or domestic foes, are justly entitled to a liberal compensation from that public whose laws they have defended. The salutary lesson taught by the rigid, though considerate enforcement of the laws, by means of the military, and the firm and enlightened course pursued by the judicial tribunals and the officers in Philadelphia, entrusted with the duty of bringing offenders before them, will doubtless prevent a recurrence of these evils, and guarantee, hereafter, the peace and good order of that community.

Although the system of imprisonment adopted by Pennsylvania, some years ago, at the establishment of her Penitentiaries, has been justly regarded as the most admirable to be found among all nations, yet there is one department which remains to be provided for, that of establishing, in connection with each of our State Penitentiaries, a department for the charge of the insane inmates. There have been almost every year, since I have been Governor of the Commonwealth, some unfortunate persons confined in the Penitentiary, of this description, who either were partially insane when committed, or became so afterwards. As the law now stands, there is no remedy for these cases, but to pardon them, or confine them in the same manner as other criminals are confined. Both these modes are often times wrong, and I respectfully urge it upon your consideration to make some provision for redressing the evil in future.

The State debt now consists of thirty-seven distinct loans, for each of which a separate set of books must be kept in the loan office of the Commonwealth. Constant divisions, sub-divisions, and transfers of stock, are taking place, and the whole system is becoming daily more laborious and complicated. I recommend an inquiry into the subject, and, if practicable, the consolidation of these loans into some uniform system.

The careless manner in which bills are transcribed, is a subject which calls for some remedy. It not unfrequently happens that the Executive is compelled to return bills to the comparing committees, for correction, before he can give them his approval. Bills presented during the last hours of the session, and, as is usually the case, on the day after the adjournment, cannot undergo this correcting process, and are necessarily placed upon the statute book, with such errors as they may contain. It has likewise been discovered after the publication of the laws, that whole sections which had passed both Houses, had been omitted in the transcribed bill, and sections inserted which had never received the sanction of the Legislature. I deem it only necessary to call your attention to this evil, without making any recommendation as to the proper remedy.

During the time I have been in office, no appropriations have been made to furnish the Executive Chamber, in a manner which seems to me to be suitable to the character of the State. I have avoided calling the attention of the Legislature to this subject for obvious reasons; but a sense of delicacy no longer restrains me from pressing upon your attention, the necessity of supplying the Executive Chamber with furniture and conveniences, a little less unbecoming than those that are found there at present.

The public ground surrounding the Capitol, notwithstanding that considerable sums have been appropriated to improve and embellish them, are still in a condition not at all creditable to the capital of the State; and especially that portion not enclosed, upon the south-east side of the Capitol, stands in need of improvement and care. This ground was a donation to the State by the respected founder of Harrisburgh, and it is scarcely just to his memory to treat his munificence with such negligence.

The taste and self-respect of a people are strikingly exemplified in the structure of their public buildings, and in the embellishments surrounding them. If strangers were to adopt this as a criterion by which to estimate the character of the citizens of Pennsylvania, we should have little cause to be proud of the judgment they would form of us. I beg leave to recommend that a suitable appropriation be made to render our public grounds somewhat more worthy of the character of the people of the State.

The unfortunate destruction of the bridge of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, over the Susquehanna, at Harrisburgh, by fire, has, in a great measure, cut off the trade and business which that valuable tributary to our public improvements supplied. The State holds in that company, stock to the amount of $70,000. The original cost of the bridge was $124,000—and it will probably cost $90,000 to re-build it on the most approved plan. The condition of the company is such as to forbid the hope of its being able to raise the whole of the funds necessary to re-construct it. Many of the numerous bridges erected over that river, have been, from time to time, destroyed by floods and otherwise, and I believe that the Legislature, in every instance, has thought it right and proper to assist in their re-construction. I would, therefore, recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and urge the propriety of making a reasonable appropriation to aid the company in this undertaking.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will acquaint you with the progress and condition of these institutions, during the year, together with his views respecting the improvement of the school system, and the means to be adopted for that purpose. It is highly essential to the success of our system of education, that the appropriation from the State should be fixed and permanent. Uncertainty in this respect is attended with deleterious consequences, and productive of derangement in the practical operations of the system. Whatever is calculated to promote the cause of popular education is worthy your most serious and earnest attention. On it depends, in an eminent degree, the honor of our Commonwealth, the distinction and happiness of her citizens, and the perfection and perpetuity of our political institutions.

The report of the Adjutant General will be submitted to you, and will exhibit particulars in relation to the militia system. During the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to reduce the expenses of the militia system, and provide a more rigid mode for the collection of militia fines. The provisions of this act are found to be highly beneficial in their operation, and, it is believed, will enable the system to sustain itself without having recourse, as heretofore, to the Treasury of the State for aid.

The amount of fines assessed the last year, for non-performance of militia duty, is more than sufficient to defray the expenses for the same time. The brief period from the enactment of the law, until the collectors were required to accomplish their duties under it, was not sufficient for them to complete their collections. The outstanding fines for the past year, however, may be collected with those of the present; and thus a sum obtained sufficient to meet the expenses of both.

I cannot too strongly recommend to your care and encouragement, the volunteer troops of our Commonwealth. They will lose nothing when compared with the troops of any other country. Their courage and efficiency as soldiers have been tested and established, and they have deservedly become favorites with the people. In cases of exigency, we must chiefly depend upon them to protect from injury and destruction our individual property, our national honor, and our political liberties.

Under the provisions of the act of 29th April, 1844, entitled: "An act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," the question of a sale of the main line of improvements, submitted to a vote of the people at the election in October last, was decided in the affirmative. The requisite notice was given by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Commissioners named in the act, and they have proceeded so far in the performance of their duties as to advertise that the sale of the stock of the proposed company will commence in the city of Phtladelphia, on the 20th of January inst.—The time has, therefore, not yet arrived when the practicability disposing of these improvements, on the terms specified in the law, will be tested. I am not aware that any legislative proceedings on thissubject are called for at the present time.

The proceedings of the Commissioners named in the act of the 13th April, 1844, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company," will appear from a report accompanying this message setting forth their inability to dispose of the Stock. It will be for the Legislature to determine what further action, if any, on this subject, is necessary.

In my last annual message I informed the Legislature that in pursuance of the act of the 7th March, 1843, a charter had been issued to the Erie Canal Company, and possession given to it of that portion of the public improvements from the town of New Castle, to the harbor of Erie. On the 18th December last, the necessary proof having been laid before me, that the work had been completed, and was in actual use for the transportation of merchandize throughout its whole length, I directed, in conformity with the terms of the act, notice to be given to the superintendent of the line, to deliver the company possesion of the Beaver Division, from the mouth of the Beaver river to New Castle.

The District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, exercising a jurisdiction in all civil demands above the sum of one hundred dollars, will expire during the present session of the Legislature, by a limitation contained in the act creating it. This Court, on which, from the nature of its jurisdiction, it necessarily devolves to determine the majority of the more important cases arising in that judicial district, has been laboriously engaged in the discharge of its duties, for a space of nearly ten years. The manner in which these duties have been performed, besides securing the confidence of the bar and the community would seem to have produced the very general impression that this tribunal is indispensible to a due administration of the law in that city and county. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of an act continuing the court in its present form, and securing to it, in every proper manner, the services of faithful and able judges.

Fortunately for the Legislature and the people, the subject of the public printing, for a long time a topic of just complaint, on account of the unreasonable amount expended for that purpose, was put to rest during the last session, by allotting it to the lowest bidders, after the just precaution of executing security for its faithful execution. The parties to whom it was given, fixed their own rates of compensation, and have no doubt made ample provision against all hazard of loss; and we may, therefore, hope that this item of the public expenditure will not be swelled to its usual alarming amount, by demands for extra compensation.

Before I conclude this communication, I will call your attention to a subject in which, I believe, the State of Pennsylvania as a deeper stake than in any other now pending, or likely to be brought, either before her own Legislature or the Legislature of the Union. I refer to the maintenance, in all substantial points, of the existing revenue laws of the Union, more generally known as the Tariff laws. The great variety and complexity of interests in the different quarters of the Union, render the adjustment of any tariff system, an extremely difficult and delicate undertaking. Could the people of every section of the Union, survey the entire circle of national interests, with a perfectly cool and unprejudiced eye, this difficulty and delicacy would almost entirely vanish. But while certain sections of the Union are wedded to certain notions, without regard to their foundation in reason and in truth, it will be almost impossible to expect from any body of men, assembled in Congress, a perfectly free and unprejudiced examination of this exciting question. We must deal with men and things, as we find them, and not as we would desire to have them. In a conflict where prejudice and self-interest bias the judgment, it behooves the representatives of every section, while they yield a due regard to the claims of others, to stand firmly by their own.—I have, from year to year, in a adressing communications to the Legislature, referred to this subject, not so much for the purpose of inducing action in the National Legislature, as to keep it before the citizens of this Commonwealth, to familiarize it in their minds, and to prepare them to unite in maintaining their own intesests, whenever those interests might be endangered. I was assailed when I first took this high ground in defence of the welfare of Penn. from various quarters, and denounced for advocating doctrines to which the majority of the people of this State were asserted to be opposed; but, regardless of these idle and futile assaults, I have reiterated the same sentiments, and have the satisfaction of knowing that, in the recent Presidential election, in which the tariff was believed to be involved, both political parties, nearly to a man, assumed the same positions I have taken, and advocated the same doctrines which I had endeavored to enforce upon the consideration of the Legislature.

I advert to this matter now, not so much to justify myself, as to prove, whatever has been alleged to the contrary, that there is but one party on this question, in Pennsylvania, and that that party is nearly the entire mass of her citizens. I hazard nothing in asserting that neither of the Presidential candidates could have hoped, for a moment, to get a majority of the votes in this State, had not his claims been based upon the assurance that he was friendly to the continuance of the present tariff laws, substantially as they stand.

The iron and coal interests in this State, great as they have been considered to be, are yet in their infancy. Deposites of these minerals, scattered throughout almost every hill and valley in the Commonwealth, are exhaustless, and are so peculiarly distributed, in all quarters, as to create a direct interest on the part of nearly every citizen, in the developement and encouragement of every system of policy which can render them available. The owners of the lands in which they are embedded, the agriculturists who furnish the workmen with their supplies, the merchants, mechanics and artizans of all descriptions, look to these resources ultimately, as the great fountain from which State and individual prosperity must be derived. Here, it is believed, must be founded and sustained the great counterpoise to foreign importations of all species of iron, raw and manufactured, with which the whole American people are to be supplied. Here, too, is to be found a deposite of fuel for the family use of the poor, as well as for the more extensive use in the manufacturing purposes of the rich. Possessing such advantages, how can any rational man consent to relinquish and forego them, to gratify the caprices of those who certainly mistake their own, and are incapable of appreciating the interest of others. We seek no unreasonable prohibitions. We ask not the protection of the government at the expense of the rights of our sister States, but we do ask, and we think we have a right to ask, that the system of encouraging and protecting the domestic interests of this country, the corner stone of which was laid in the act of Congress of 1st June, 1789, should not be abandoned without some more substantial reason than the empty notions of visionary theorists. We believe that the tariff law of 1842, now in force, making reasonable allowance for inaccuracy and inconsistency in its minute details, is founded in a spirit of compromise and fair dealing, equally just to the great national interests of the different sections of the Union. To disturb it now, except to correct its minor details, is to unsettle the whole system, to weaken its stability, and to destroy the confidence, at home and abroad, in the wisdom and consistency of the National Government, and to break down, now and forever, all hope of competing with foreign rivalry in the interests to which this law extends some cherishing protection. The great interests of Pennsylvania do not ask for additional protection, or for new safe-guards, but, small as the descriptions are in their behalf, to let them remain as they are, with a certainty that they shall not be changed without substantial reasons, and the concurrence of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

There seems to be a disposition among some members of the National Legislature to interfere with this subject, and I think the present a proper occasion for the Legislature of Pennsylvania to speak out in decided terms, and announce to those who represent the people of this great Commonwealth in the councils of the nation, what course it is expected by their constituents they will pursue. If the issue is to be distinctly made between the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania, and those of foreign nations, the sooner it is known the better, and I trust whenever such an issue is to be determined, every citizen of Pennsylvania, whether in office or out of office, will be found on the side of his country. For my own part, in such an emergency I shall not hesitate in resolving to take my stand on the same side where I have always been found whenever this subject has been agitated.

It will afford me pleasure, during the few remaining days of my administration, to co-operate with you in the adoption of any measures, which we mutually believe to be conducive to the public good. I do not doubt that we shall fully harmonize in opinion on this subject.

I have have had frequent occasion to employ the veto power entrusted to the Executive, by the constitution, to arrest the success of measures which appeared to me fraught with evil: but, I have, on no occasion, resorted to this great power of preservation, until all other hope of rescue had failed. In such emergencies I have appealed to it without scruple or reservation, and I have yet to learn that the acts defeated by its operation have been regretted by the people. Confederacies to thwart executive recommendations; combinations to promote particular, personal or political interests, have it is true, clamored loudly against Executive tyranny, and imputed motives to me, which existed only in the imaginations of those whose objects were frustrated; but the vast body of the enlightened community has looked on, not only without murmuring, but with unequivocal commendation. I find abundant reason to be satisfied in this manifestation of popular opinion.

I retire from the cares and solicitude of office with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction, and with a heart grateful to the honest intelligent yeomanry of my native State, for the cordial and undeviating support which they have given me, in the midst of the worst difficulties it has been my fortune to encounter. On this support, I have steadfastly relied, as the guarantee that, come what might, Pennsylvania would speedily regain the confidence she had lost—prove to the world, the falsity of the reproach heaped on her integrity, and rise with renewed vigor, to run her race, from the temporary depression that had borne her down. My confidence has been realized; the day of her redemption is at hand, and every true-hearted Pennsylvanian must rejoice, to see her proud escutcheon purified from the only stain that had ever defaced it, since the landing of her founder upon the shores of the Delaware.

DAVID R. PORTER.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, January 8, 1845.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—At this time, when Pittsburgh has become a great manufacturing town, and is so well known as the Birmingham of America, the following letters, in relation to early movements in that line here, will perhaps form interesting reminiscences to some of your readers.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

PITTSBURGH, July 6th, 1796.

SIR:—I have to beg of you as a very particular favor to take the trouble of handing the enclosed letter, and small packet accompanying it, to Mr. Eichbaum, manager of the Glass Work at the Falls of Schuylkill. The packet contains specimens of clay, which Col. O'Hara and myself supposed to be of the same quality of that used in the glass manufactory. You will please, if possible, hand the packet to him yourself, and obtain his opinion of it. Yours, &c.

ISAAC CRAIG.

Gen. FERIGER, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, July 6th, 1796.

SIR:—You will find enclosed herewith, specimens of four different parcels of clay found in our neighborhood; some of them, I am persuaded, are equal in quality to that you put into my hands, and can be obtained in sufficient quantity for any purpose. Sand is also to be had at a convenient distance, and all the other materials without any difficulty. Your presence only is wanted to set the business in motion. Col. O'Hara informed me that you had promised to see us at this place in time; but as we have not had the pleasure of your arrival, I have sent you these specimens which will be handed you by General Febiger. I take occasion to assure you that we have not changed our intention of pursuing the business. Yours respectfully,

ISAAC CRAIG.

Mr. EICHBAUM, Manager Glass Works, Falls Schuylkill.

SEPTEMBER 2d, 1796.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of 18th ult. came to hand by last post. I regret that we have had so little communication with you since I saw you in Philadelphia, and that my last letter was so long reaching you. Neither Col. O'Hara nor myself have changed our minds, but are still determined to go on with the glass business.

We wish to enter into an engagement with you on liberal principles—on such generous terms that it might be your interest to become a partner. But as Col. O'Hara is now, and will be, absent for some time, I cannot, with precision, specify all the terms of our proposed engagement, nor do I think it necessary in this first stage. It is understood by us that previous to removing your family here or entering into any engagement, you should come out at our expense in order to explore the ground for the buildings, and to examine the materials, too, in the manufacture of glass. This visit, I think, is still necessary, and has been expected all summer; but as the autumn is a more agreeable season for traveling, we shall still expect to have the pleasure of seeing you, unless you should conclude to decline our offer, of which we wish to be early informed, as in that event, we shall make overtures to another gentleman of your profession.

Should you determine to come immediately, your most comfortable way will be by stage to Sharpsburgh, at which place, upon showing this letter to Capt. Wm. Rippey, he will furnish you a horse on my account, to enable you to continue your journey to this place.

Yours, &c., ISAAC CRAIG.

Mr. WM. EICHBAUM, Philadelphia.

12th June, 1797.

SIR:—Soon after your departure, I furnished Mr. Eichbaum laborers and tools to dig and probe the hills near the Saw Mill, and up the run as high as the manor line, and considerable time and labor have been expended without making any other discovery than a stratum of coal about 18 inches, this result so discouraged Mr. E., that he protested against making further attempts on that side of the river. In consequence of this, and my own opinion as to the inexpediency of spending more time in that direction, I took Mr. E. up the coal hill, shewed him Ward's pits, and the lots on which they are, with all of which he was much pleased, both as to situation and convenience of procuring materials. I have, therefore, purchased of Ephraim Jones the house and lot near the spring for £100, and have made application to Ephraim Blaine, proprietor of the two adjoining lots, which, no doubt, I will be able to purchase on reasonable terms. These three lots will be quite sufficient, and we are now quarrying lime stone, and building stone, both of which are obtained on the lot purchased of Jones. James Irwin is engaged to do the carpenter work.—Scantling for the principal building is now sawing, and four log house carpenters are getting out timber for the other buildings, and I am laboring to make a contract with a mason for the stone work. Yours,

ISAAC CRAIG.

Col. JAMES O'HARA, Detroit.

NOTE—The old stone building near the foot of the hill on the south side of the road, and now the property of F. Lorenz, Esq., and used still as a Green Glass house, is the one erected by the parties named in the above correspondence, and was the first Glass works put into operation in